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† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
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B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE

Under the Distinguished Patronage & Immediate Presence of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD & LADY HARRIS

Will take place TO-NIGHT, 9-30 P.M.

AT READYMONEY HOUSE, MALABAR HILL.

All Seats at Rs. 4 each to be reserved, and only Obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. The Plan will be closed on the morning of the Soiree.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !

GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND MAGIC PERFORMANCE

BY

PROFESSOR NATHU MANCHHACHAND,

THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD.

Whose performances have always been received with great enthusiasm, and who holds several certificates, among which are the certificates from H. E. LORD HARRIS, ARCH-DUKE PRINCE FERDINAND, H. H. the MAHARAJA SHIAJERAO, G.C.S.I., &c., &c., who all pronounce PROFESSOR NATHU MANCHHACHAND as the Monarch of Magicians.

For further particulars please see HAND-BILLS.

EVE'S BOWER

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.

SATURDAY from 7 till 9 for CHILDREN and SERVANTS at HALF PRICE.

Admission—One Rupee.

THE S. S. "ASLOUN" ARRIVED

28TH FEBRUARY 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, if any, and take Delivery of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK SHED No. 1, where the vessel is now discharging.

Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified by him, and submitted prior to the Steamer's Sailing, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Asloun."

WELL'S HEALTH RENEWER.

Keeps up Health, Youth, and Vigour. As good at 50 years as at 25, as good at 75 as at 50; Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Weakness, impaired Brain Powers. Rs. 3.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WELL'S PREPARATIONS,
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SPANISH BURGLARS FOILED BY A CHUBB'S SAFE.

Pasaje de los Banos, No. 3, Barcelona, 30th January, 1893.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON,
128, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—On Tuesday last, BURGLARS broke into my office with the sole object of forcing my SAFE, which THEY UTTERLY FAILED to do.

My SAFE was bought from you, and measures 4 feet high, 2 feet deep, and 28 inches wide.

My best congratulations for the make that once more has proved successful against a premeditated formidable attack.

I am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
GERARDO M. UHTHOFF.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF CHUBB'S SAFES, POST FREE.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED 1847.]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOWRABAI (wife of TARACHAND CORIDAS DANGRA) late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

TARACHAND CORIDAS DANGRA, the widower of the said deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 18th Day of February, 1893.

TARACHAND CORIDAS DANGRA,
In person.

NOTICE No. 27.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of the undermentioned articles, for 1 year, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March, 1894, will be RECEIVED by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer), at Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) on the 16th March, 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the stations where required are given in the Tender forms.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, which as well as any information required regarding the Contract will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted: they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Coir, Cleaned, &c.'

5. The Tenders may be for the requirements of all the stations, or of one or any number of them, but the term of contract must be as noted above, and the rate an average for the whole period. The Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the Contract, the whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt * for the amounts noted in the Tender form. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

*The Receipt may be for Currency Notes or Cash.

7. Earnest Money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office at Bombay.

Description of Articles.	Tender and Schedule.
GENERAL CONTRACTS.	
Coir. Cleaned	98 & 100
Pottery Articles	98 & 100

G. R. C. WESTROPP, Captain,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, Feb. 24, 1893.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 2nd Proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th February, 1893.

NOTICE.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, in consequence of the "HOLI" (Hindu Holiday).

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 28th instant till the 28th March next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 27th February, 1893.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th March, 1893, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the PORT of BOMBAY in place of Mr. L. R. W. FORREST and the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, whose term of office, under the Port Trust Act, will expire on 31st March, 1893; also for a Trustee to act during the absence of Mr. R. S. Campbell, who has obtained leave of absence for six months.

The Ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 24th February, 1893.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLY OF HORSE BRUSHES.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Madras, up to 22nd March, 1893, for SUPPLY to the ARSENAL of 10,000 BRUSHES, horse (more or less), in whole or in part, up to 31st January, 1894.

2.—Printed forms of "lists or schedules" and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

3.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, two of which are procurable on application at this office on payment of 8 Annas.

4.—These lists or schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which the article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted.

5.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank receipt as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders.

6.—Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.

7.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector-General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation.

8.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on the 23rd March 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

9.—In the case of an accepted tender, the tenderer must be prepared to execute an agreement.

10.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

11.—On failure of the contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

12.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

13.—Brushes should be made of the best hog's bristles.

14.—Tenderers should submit samples of the brushes they tender for.

15.—A proportion of at least 5 per cent. of supplies will be pulled to pieces at contractor's risk, if rejected, for examination.

16.—Any brushes not up to approved samples will be rejected, and if the number of rejections is unreasonably large, fines will be levied at the discretion of the Inspector-General of Ordnance up to amount of deposit or the contract cancelled.

17.—The whole number of brushes contracted for must be delivered in equal monthly instalments, the last instalment being delivered by the 31st January 1894.

18.—Information as to the size of wood-work, length of bristles, and on any manufacturing detail can be obtained on application at the Arsenal.

A. L. M. TURNER, Captain, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 17th February, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34	"
Three "	do.	" 36	"
Five "	do.	" 40	"
Five "	Special do.	" 42	"

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CH. DE CAZANOVE, ANIZE (Champagne).

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

Vin Monarque	at Rs. 70	Per Doz. Quarts.
Carte Blanche	" " 56	" "
Carte Noire	" " 49	" "
Carte Bleue	" " 43	" "
Clos De Avize	" " 36	" "
Avize Mousseue	" " 32	" "

Large Discounts allowed to the Trade, Clubs, and Messes.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK ST.;
OR
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE INDIAN-MADE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

A large quantity of valuable Jewellery made in Delhi and other places in India, consisting of armlets, bracelets, bangles, rings, and scarfpins, set with Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, saphires, catseyes, turquoises, corals, &c., the whole of which will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Detailed catalogues will be published and the jewellery will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, March 2, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tullock, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

About 200 very first class Australian horses, imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.

The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day until the whole are disposed of, commencing on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock.

Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class Horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, March 2, 1893.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	"	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	"	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	"	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	"	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	"	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.: CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1893.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Roughton Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Conference, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 7-15 a.m.
Herr Carl Walther's Musical Soiree, Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p.m.
Grand Magic Performance, Professor Nathu Manchachand, Gaiety Theatre.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chupra (s), and Loodiana (s), from Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Imperatrix (s), for Trieste, &c.; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.; Gwalior (s), China, &c.; Naseri (s), Jedda, &c.; and Manica (s), Dunkirk.

Prince's Dock.—The German Cruiser Mowe and s. s. Kaveri entered, and the s. s. Ponani left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Gwalior and Imperatrix left the dock yesterday.

The Holi Procession.—The annual Holi procession will start from New Wady to-day, and go round different parts of the town as usual.

A Dishonest Servant.—Mr. M. C. Cama, a Parsee merchant, residing at Hare Road, reported to the police the theft of some wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 6. He suspects a Hindu servant of his, who has since absconded.

Fire.—A fire broke out in the house of Sukia Gangajee, a labourer, residing at Camattipura, on Tuesday evening. An alarm was raised and the fire-brigade were informed; but before any steamers arrived the police, with the assistance of townsmen, extinguished the fire. The bamboo wall near the fire-place caught fire, and the damage done was nominal.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 p.m:—

March	Monte Carlo	K. Kass.
Overture	Bohemian Girls	Balfe.
Valse Spanish	Cordova	Gomez.
Gavotte	Eunice	Perdue.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Galop	Le Mistral	Desormes.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Accident on board the Queen of India.—Yesterday morning, at the morgue, an inquest was held by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Daniel Cameron, aged twenty-five years, an able seaman of the s.s. Queen of India. On Tuesday afternoon, at 2 p.m., he went up aloft on the main-mast to reeve a rope through a block, for the purpose of scraping the mast, when he accidentally fell off on the deck, striking the combings of No. 3 hatch, and thence into the hold, a height of sixty feet. He was picked up unconcious and died within five minutes. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the mast head of a ship into the hold.

Marriage at Chira Bazaar.—A wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon, on Pallow Road, Chira Bazaar, at the residence of Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale. Numerous friends, both European and Native, assembled on the occasion. Many ladies and gentlemen accompanied the Var procession to the residence of Mr. Janardhunjee Crushnarojee. Handsome presents were made to the parents of the bride and bridegroom by his Highness the Maharajahsaheb Gaekwar and his three Dewans at present in Baroda and other States and friends. There was a nautch and English and Native string bands and other music. The bride Miss Ahilyabai Pitale, of the age of twelve, is a student in the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School in the Hon'ble Sunkersett Wadee, and holds Miss Carpenter's Scholarship there. The guests were presented with garlands, nosegays, rose water, *etc.*

Lanowli Institute.—A correspondent writes:—On Saturday, at the usual half-yearly general meeting of the institute, our secretary, Mr. W. Andrews Godfrey, resigned his office on to his transfer on railway duty, when the members of the institute and gymkhana presented him with a testimonial from the funds, in consideration of his valuable labours on their behalf and Mr. C. Harry Riches, Loco. Superintendent of the station and president of the Institute with a few appropriate words presented on behalf of his friends and admirers a beautifully-embroidered velvet purse (well lined) with a subscription raised amongst them. In Mr. Godfrey's departure Lanowli will lose one who has devoted himself entirely to the interest of the residents, and those who have known him amongst the ranks of the Army Temperance Association. The Independent Order of Good Templars and the Young Men's Christian Association will undoubtedly miss him very much. He was the prime mover in establishing the branch of the Y. M. C. A., the ever onward Lodge of the I. O. G. T. and the civil branch of the A. T. A., latter of which he opened about two and a half years ago, and has ever since been its honorary secretary. Besides being the secretary of the Railway Institute he is also the assistant grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of India I. O. G. T., so that in fulfilling the duties to the various organisations he has had little or no spare time to himself after performing his regular duties and the residents of Lanowli very much regret the departure of one who has so devoted himself to their welfare and wish him success in his new sphere of labours.

The Soonderdass Mill.—On Monday last, the 27th ultimo, at 5 p.m., a prize-distribution to the mill-hands took place, at the mill premises, Byculla Flats, in the presence of a large gathering. There were present:—Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram, Dharamsey Soonderdass, Gocouldass Narronjee, Goverdhundass Soonderdass, T. H. Parekh, assistant to the agent's firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., Mr. E. Edward, mill manager, and several others. In the absence of the company's chairman Mr. Vandrawandass Purshotumdass who was unavoidably absent, Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram was called to the chair, when Mr. Dharumsey Soonderdass, while addressing those present, said that the object of the gathering was to distribute, out of the amount the shareholders had set aside as bonus to the mill employes, prizes to those who had, during the last year, worked energetically towards the futherance of the interest and profit of the mill, and further said that every credit for the augmentation of such a profit as to entitle the mill-hands to the said prizes, was due to the energetic management of Mr. Edwards of whom every mill-hand should be proud. Mr. Edwards then gave a suitable reply, and Mr Parekh was called upon by the chairman to explain to the mill-hands the purport of the above address and reply in Marathi. Three cheers were then given for the Queen-Empress and for the prosperity of the mill, and Mr. Hassumbhoy then distributed prizes consisting of gold watches and other articles to the manager, engineer, weaving master, jobbers, and other clerks and servants of the mill, and sweetmeats to the mill-hands. After the presentation of garlands and bouquets to the chairman, directors, and others the ceremony terminated.

OUNDY REIMBURSEMENT FUND.

THIRTEENTH LIST.

	Rs.	a.
W. B. Green	10	0
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J. R. H. and J. W. C.	2	0
W. J. P. and B. B.	2	0
C. H. N. and J. E.	2	0
R. W. D. and J. R. L.	2	0
G. B. H. and T. W. H.	2	0
Previously acknowledged	1,405	4
Total Rs.	1,444	4

1st March, 1893.

DIVINE SERVICES.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.
Thursday, March 2.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong, and Sermon by Rev. C. Mayhew, Hymns, 109 and 466.

Several changes occur shortly in the senior grades of the Police Department in the N.-W. P. and Oudh. Colonel Charsley Thomas, First Deputy Inspector-General, retires on the 27th March, and in the ordinary course Colonel Tweedie, who has been officiating for Colonel Thomas, would also have retired next month under the 55 years' rules, but he has been granted two years' extension, and becomes First Deputy Inspector-General. Mr. Edward Berrill, now Assistant Inspector-General, becomes Second Deputy Inspector-General; Captain T. J. Ryves, who has been officiating as Second Deputy Inspector-General, reverts as Third Deputy; and Mr. L. H. Lovett-Thomas, who has been officiating as Third Deputy, is appointed District Superintendent at Allahabad, *vice* Mr. J. N. Sharpe, who goes to Muttra. Mr. F. W. Court, who returns from furlough shortly, becomes Special Assistant to the Inspector-General, in place of Mr. E. Berrill.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

1st Race.—"Zoroastrian Purse."—Distance: R. C. and straight.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 9st 8lbs, Ebrahim
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 8st 12lbs, A Wahed
Mr S Alarakhia's b a h Sultan II, 8st 7lbs, Noor Mahomed
Esau bin Khalifa's b a h Rujab, 7st 10lbs, Luchman

2nd Race.—"Galloway Selling Race."—Distance: ½ mile.
Mr Roberts' b a gal Imperator, Rs. 1,500, 10st 7lbs, Ibrahim
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's g a gal Behram, Rs. 500, 7st 12lbs Gibbs
Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, Rs. 1,250, 7st 12lbs, Pillaji
Mr Warner's b e gelding Black Brunswicker, Rs. 750, 7st 12lbs Dhondee
Mr Clarke's b a p Superiority, Rs. 1,000, 7st 11lbs, Pugh
Mr Farmer's b a gal Boy, Rs. 500, 7st 9lbs, Jeesa

3rd Race.—"Stewards' Purse."—Distance: 6 furlongs.
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 9st 12lbs
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a p Rangoon, 8st 7lbs, Ebrahim
Mr Kirk's ch a p Mango, 8st 6lbs, Robinson
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 8st 6lbs, Smith
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Kaitan, 7st 12lbs, Gibbs
Mr S A W's g a p Rosymorn, 7st 6lbs, Salley
Mr Murray's b a p Dilemma, late Allah, 6st 12lbs, Pugh

4th Race.—"Mahomedan Cup."—Distance: 1¼ mile.
Mr H E A W's ch a h Alert, 9st 5lbs, A Wahed
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st 3lbs, Gibbs
Major Reid's b n a h Brown Bee, 8st 12lbs, Robinson
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Artist, 8st 4lbs, Ebrahim
Major Reid's b a h Amnesty, 7st 12lbs, Native
Mr Stephen's g a h Avenger, 7st 6lbs, Pugh
Mr Newton's b a gal Saturday, 6st 7lbs, Chhuggan

5th Race.—"Selling Race"—Rs. 400. For all Arabs. 7 furlongs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, to carry 10st. 7lbs, 5lbs for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Horses landed since 1st August, 1892, allowed 7lbs.

Entries Rs. 25 to constitute starting declaration to be in the box by 8 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

Four to start or only half added money will be given.

LOTTERIES.

The following lotteries were held yesterday evening in the Grand Stand Mahaluxmi on this afternoon's races:—

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.

	Value of tickets Rs. 495
Avenger	15
Major Reid's Stable	40
Saturday	15
Artist	205
Alert	40
Tenebreuse	50
Total value...Rs.	860

STEWARDS' PURSE.

	Value of tickets Rs. 500
Dilemma	40
Haughty Boy	105
Mr. Framji's Stable	85
Rosymorn	15
Rangoon	65
Mango	110
Total value...Rs.	920

GALLOWAY SELLING RACE.

	Value of tickets Rs. 500
Superiority	155
Behram	30
Imperator	20
Success	95
Black Brunswicker	30
Boy	15
Total value...Rs.	845

The following gentlemen have subscribed towards the Zoroastrian Purse, to be run this afternoon:—Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.I.E., Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., and Messrs. Framjee and Bomonjee Dinshaw, each Rs. 50; the Hon'ble Nowroji N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. M. Framjee Patel, and D. J. Tata, each Rs. 25.

The following Mahomedan gentlemen have subscribed towards the Mahomedan Cup to be run this afternoon:—H. H. the Nawab of Jinjira, and Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., each Rs. 50; Messrs. Aga Akhbar Shah, Aga Shah Rookh Shah, Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani, Ali bin Ameer, Meer Zoolfakar Ali Khan, Shaik Esau bin Khalifa, Abdool Rahman, Cummoo Jaffer Sullemon, and Ahmed Mahomed Mushari, each Rs. 25.

Special trains for Bombay Races at Mahaluxmi will leave Colaba at 15-30 and 15-50 Madras time, to-day and return from Mahaluxmi directly the races are over.

THE LOVING NEIGHBOURS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy Banaji charged Serjeant J. Henderson, an over-seer in her Majesty's Dockyard, was called on for further hearing. Mr. DeSouza represented the complainant, while the accused appeared in person.

Evidence was led for the defence, and Mrs. Henderson, called and examined, said, that she saw the complainant strike the accused two or three times about his body just as the accused was stooping to pick up the hat thrown away by the complainant. The Parsee witness, named Nusserwanji, was not present at the time the altercation took place; nor was there present any milkmaid at the time. When the complainant struck her husband with his fist, he, taking up his stick from the ground, struck complainant on the shoulder with it.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza, witness said Mrs. Banaji was present at the time, but she took no part in the assault. The complainant's son was present, but he did not touch the accused. The complainant did not kick the accused.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Inspector of Police, who was not present at the previous hearing, was called and examined by Mr. DeSouza. He said that on the day in question he had seen the complainant and also the accused. The accused told witness that Mr. Banaji, his wife, and their son all rushed at him to assault him, and he had struck Mr. Banaji with a stick in self-defence.

Dr. Charles Easdon, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital being called and examined by Mr. De Souza, said that, on the morning of the 4th ultimo, the complainant was brought to the hospital, where he dressed his wound, which was an inch and a half long and quarter of an inch wide. The wound, in his opinion, was caused from the blow of a stick, when the hand was up-lifted to ward off a blow.

The accused, in his defence, stated that the case was brought against him out of malice, as he had signed a petition addressed to his Highness Aga Khan, to eject the complainant from the house. The complainant rendered the accused's life one of worry and trouble, as every evening Mrs. Henderson had to complain to the accused that she was abused by the complainant in his absence during the course of the day. Under the circumstances he resolved to vacate the place, and was putting his resolution into practice on the morning of the 4th ultimo, when the complainant interfered, and did not allow him to remove certain fixtures, which, he said, the accused could not remove. An altercation then ensued, and the accused's hat was knocked down off his head. When the accused stooped to pick up the hat, the complainant gave him a push. Provoked at this, the accused struck the complainant on the shoulder with a walking-stick which he was carrying at the time. He could not account for the wound on the complainant's hand, which, he submitted, could not have been caused by a blow of a walking-stick. He admitted having told Mr. Roberts, that he was attacked by Mr., Mrs., and Master Banaji, but it never occurred to him to accuse a lady of assaulting him. He should be ashamed of charging Mr. Banaji's son with assaulting him, as the son was a mere boy.

Mr. DeSouza, replying for the prosecution said that the evidence brought forward by the accused and the defence the accused had taken up were quite inconsistent. The accused suggested that the wound was a self-inflicted one, but that statement of his could not be corroborated by the evidence of his own witnesses, and the accused, Mr. De Souza could most unhesitatingly say, had committed deliberate perjury. The line of defence taken up by the accused, to him appeared most disgraceful, especially when it came from a European of Serjeant Henderson's position. The accused ought to have in a case like this come before the court and said that he had struck the complainant, and that he was sorry and was willing to take the consequences. Instead of that the accused came to the court, and denying all knowledge of the assault, suggested that the complainant himself inflicted the wound, and charged him falsely. On the evidence before the court, the charge was clearly made out, and the suggestion that the case was a got-up one could not be, and was not, supported.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that the question before the court was a very simple one. The accused himself admitted that he had received provocation and that he struck the complainant. The only question his Worship had to decide was whether the accused was justified in giving the blow. His Worship came to the conclusion from the whole of the evidence that he was not justified in striking so violent a blow. There was no doubt that the accused had given the blow, and as he was not justified in dealing such a blow as he did, the question was, what should be the penalty?

The Magistrate here enquired what the salary of the accused was?

Serjeant Henderson: Rs. 250, your Worship.

The Magistrate: Then I must fine you fifty rupees.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Jardine, for an opposing creditor, Khan Saheb Abba Salam, moved for the renewal of the rule granted on the on 1st ultimo, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit certain of his private books for the year 1948. The learned counsel said that, by arrangement between the parties, the rule was postponed to the 15th ultimo, but as neither party appeared on that day the rule was discharged. No fresh affidavit was filed, but Mr. Jardine asked for the restoration of the rule under the circumstances already before the Court.

The Judge: In the absence of the other party I cannot restore the rule.

Mr. Jardine then asked for a fresh rule nisi, which was granted and was made returnable on the 8th instant.

RE RAMJEE MULCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for Morarjee Jaitha and another creditor, appeared to show cause against the rule taken out on the 11th January last, calling upon the Official Assignee and his clients to show cause why their claims should not be expunged.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for a claimant, moved for a week's postponement of the rule on the ground that his client had no opportunity to reply to the affidavit of the creditors.

Mr. Manker said that no new matter had been introduced into the affidavit.

His Lordship remarked that the claimant had a right to reply to the affidavit now in court.

The matter was accordingly postponed to the 15th instant.

RE RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE BOTLIBOI.

Mr. Kolah, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices on the creditors. The application was granted.

RE VITHAL DHARMAJEE.

Mr. Dharyawan, for an opposing creditor, Mooltan Posna, a Marwaree, appeared to oppose the application for an interim order to the insolvent. Among other things, the insolvent was charged with concealment of property.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that the opposing creditor's claim was for Rs. 75 only, including interest, which he charged at the rate of one rupee and a-quarter per mensem.

His Lordship granted an interim order.

RE GOVERDHANDAS GOVINJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The rule was granted and was made returnable on the 5th April next.

RE PARSHOTUM FAKIRCHAND.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE MANEKJEE MANCHERJEE PANTHAKI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The learned counsel, in support of his application, said that the insolvent had deposited with the Official Assignee all the books and papers relating to his insolvency.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE KESHAVJEE DEWJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule nisi calling upon Khimjee Jadavjee, a partner in the insolvent's firm, to show cause why he should not deposit the partnership books for the Samvat year 1947 with the Official Assignee. He remarked that the insolvent had deposited in all sixty-four books, but he was unable to complete his accounts for want of a particular book, which was in the possession of his partner.

His Lordship granted a rule, returnable on the 29th instant. Further extension of his interim order was granted to the insolvent.

RE HARSAMUL BULDEODAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, for creditor, said that the first insolvent had not filed his schedule as yet though he was ordered to do so on the last court day. The second insolvent had not obeyed the order of the court and had not come to court that day. The insolvents were adjudicated in August 1891, and they had not up to this time filed their schedule, and the learned counsel urged that they ought to be committed to jail for contempt of court.

His Lordship said that he had received a letter from the second insolvent in which it was stated that he was ill and unable to attend the court.

The first insolvent answered to his name, saying he was unable to file his schedule, as all the papers were with the other insolvent, who was his brother.

The judge remarked that, if the insolvent was sent to jail, he could not file his schedule.

Mr. Jardine said the insolvent would not file his schedule otherwise. Both the insolvents were told to file their schedule some eighteen months ago, but they had not done so. They ought, the learned counsel urged, to be committed for contempt of court.

His Lordship (to insolvent): I give you one more chance to file your schedule within a week, but if you fail in doing that you are sure to be sent to jail.

His Lordship then adjourned the matter for a week.

RE AHMED LADAK SOMJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a month's postponement of the hearing.

His Lordship: The application is opposed.

Mr. Manker then applied for leave to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order till the 5th April next.

His Lordship granted the latter application.

RE ESUFALI SUMSOODIN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, remarking that the insolvent was engaged in the office of the Official Assignee in making up some eighteen books of account.

His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—David Soarces; Venayek Sakharam Chedar; Satipersad Jokhi Sukrhel; Kassinath Moroba Kotwal; Ganpat Emaji Dalvi; Kushna Makunda and others; and Dorabjee Jewanjee Desai.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

MARCH, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Herr Carl Walther's Musical Soiree, Readymoney House.
3.—Annual Meeting, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Mon. 6.—Prize Distribution, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
Tues. 7.—Prize Distribution, Scottish Schools, Town Hall.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Weir's Lecture.
Fri. 10.—Distribution of Prizes at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Sun. 12.—Bombay Light Horse, Camp-of-Exercise, Santa Cruz.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Bombay Light Horse, Camp, Santa Cruz.
Tues. 14.—Light Horse Camp.
Wed. 15.—Light Horse Camp.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Light Horse Camp.
Fri. 17.—Light Horse Camp.
Sat. 18.—Light Horse Camp.
Sun. 19.—Light Horse Camp.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Light Horse Camp.
Tues. 21.—Light Horse Camp and Cross Country Races.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Sat. 1.—Bombay Artillery, Prize Distribution by Lord, Harris.
Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Second Criminal Sessions.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended February 18, 1893, on 1,699·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,58,000	3,60,000	4,000	5,22,000
Or per mile of railway	93	212	2	307
For previous six weeks of half-year.	7,35,266	21,78,479	27,904	29,41,649
Total for 7 weeks...	8,93,266	25,38,479	31,904	34,63,649
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open].	1,30,126	3,40,976	5,069	4,76,171
Per mile of Ry do.	78	204	3	285
Total to corresponding date do.	8,91,361	25,11,065	41,490	34,43,916

Increase for the week......Rs. 45,829
do. to date...... " 19,733

The Secretary of State has telegraphed asking that Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer to the Calcutta Corporation, may be allowed to stay in England for two months beyond his leave, in order that he may give evideuce before the Royal Vaccination Commission.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions, quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Manica, 1,779 tons, Captain J G Biggs, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain J F Tyndal, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 625 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain W M Hardcastle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (16th February) with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 850 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 695 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (14th February), via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers. During the voyage she spoke the ship Aristomene of Liverpool off Mangalore, bound for Bombay, which desired to be reported "all well."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C Drummond	1914	Harrison	Not fixed		F Muir&Co
B	R Head	2913	McCalmont	Dunkirk, &c.	10-3	J Heyne
C	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe		VEbm&Co
D&E	Arroyo	2307	Samuel	England	15-3	Grhm & Co
G	Taif	878	Tyndall	Red Sea ports	2-3	H C Jusub
H	Manica	1788	Briggs	Dunkirk	1-3	K Nixon
K	Pembridge	1904	Whitton	Hamburg	10-3	J Mackintosh
L	Ponani	542	Adam	Bhownugger	1-3	Shephd&Co
M	Ancona	1888	Madie	Not fixed		P & O Co
N	Nyanza	1421	Baker	Zanzibar	5-3	A Munjee
Q	Bendi	2297	Bencke	Marseilles	7-3	K Nixon

HARBOUR WALL.

SS	Satrunge	547	F Ahmed	C Mandvie	2-3	Shprd&Co
"	Kaveri	542	Abuhaken	Bhownagur	4-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Aaloun	1827	Murray	Not fixed		T Morrison
2	Lombardy	1570	Cole	Not fixed		P & O Co
3	Singapore	2341	Ottovio	Genoa, &c.	9-3	F Branchi
6	St Pancras	2781	Young	Dunkirk	9-3	K Nixon
9	Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	Liverpool	11-3	Sir C Forbes
10	W Hall	2139	Burckley	Not fixed		E Bates
12	Methley Hall	2254	Buck	Havre	6-3	E Bates&Co
13	N Hall	1129	Hood	Marseilles	3-3	E Bates &Co
16	SdnyThomas	1646	Picktorn	Venice, &c.		J Mackintosh

HARBOUR WALL.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
Pachumba	28-2	5-3	Karachi.
Kapurthala	4-3	..	Karachi.
Purulia	..	4-3	Coasting to Kathiawar.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Thursday, 2nd March.)
German cruser Mowe .... 538-12 .... Hartmann.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Chupra (s)	Hardcastle	Calcutta, Feb 16.
	Loodiana (s)	Withers	Calcutta, Feb 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste, &c.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Gwalior (s)	Speck	China, &c.
	Naseri (s)	Hughes	Jedda, &c.
	Manica (s)	Biggs	Dunkirk.

The Steamer Taif, Captain Tyndal, obtained her port, clearance yesterday for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba for Karachi, &c.
" Wistow Hall for Marseilles.
" City of Dundee for Liverpool via Karachi.
" Inchmarlo Liverpool, London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
24	Clan Sinclair s	Miller	Liverpool, Jan 15.
23	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Singapore, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24.—Steamers Coromandel, Clan Buchanan, Lady Armstrong, Queen Margaret, Kistna, Goalpara, and Maharani; and barque Senegal.

Feb. 25.—Steamers Shahjehan, Bohemia, and Nizam.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
26	Coromandel s	Calcutta.
27	Malda s	Colombo.
	Putiala s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
25	Kohinur s	Unknown.
	Pundua s	Rangoon.
	Culna s	Calcutta.
26	Chickdale s	Elephant Point.
	Coromandel	Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS—March 1.

From Glasgow.
Armenia s—2 hogsheads whisky, D Cowasjee.
From Liverpool.
Netherby Hall s—250 cases bar soap, E Allybhoy.
From London.
Victoria s—2 bales papers and 12 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 65 cases wine, D Dadabhoy.
Arroyo s—10 cases stout, Cutler Palmer and Co.
From Trieste.
Imperatrix s—1 case snuff boxes, E Kaderbhoy; 5 cases slate pencils and 2 cases buttons, F Hussonally; 29 cases brown papers, D R Oomrigar and Co; 11 cases soap, E Adamjee; 6 cases liqueur, Treacher and Co.
From Genoa.
Singapore c—152 cases bar soap, Bhaisett and Co.
From Antwerp.
Banda s—50 cases matches, E Allybhoy.
From Hamburg.
Bhopal s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, S Sorabjee.
Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.
Form Maseilles.
Singapore s—25 cases brandy, L Fernandes.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended February 18, 1893, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	94,000	1,85,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	204	401	9	614
For previous six weeks of half-year.	6,00,591	10,84,664	26,285	17,11,540
Total for 7 weeks...	6,94,591	12,69,664	30,285	19,94,540
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,712	2,03,389	5,393	3,07,494
Per mile of Ry do.	214	441	12	667
Total to corresponding date do.	6,87,327	13,02,449	32,004	20,21,780

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 24,494
" to date ...... " 27,240

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 25th February, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,85,945	8,30,455	7,128	10,23,528
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	...	—	..	10,97,321

Decrease ...... Rs. 73,793

A terrible story of the sea has been told at Cuxhaven, by Captain Anderson, of the Danish barque Herman, who landed there three seamen of the Norwegain ship Tekla, or Toensberg, who have since been arrested. According to the statement of these men, who were taken on board the Herman in a state of mental aberration, from which one of them is still suffering, the Tekla was on a voyage from Philadelphia to Havre, laden with petroleum. Severe weather, which covered the decks continually with water, eventually caused the vessel to leak to an extent necessitating her abandonment. The master, first mate, and eight seamen were successful in launching a boat and leaving the Telka. The other boats were destroyed whilst being lowered, so that nine men had to remain on board and take refuge in the masts, without the possibility of obtaining any nourishment whatever from below. Of these unfortunates five in succession jumped into the sea in the frenzy of delirium. The three Norwegians who have been landed at Cuxhaven remained, together with a Dutch comrade, in the mast from the 22nd of December, until the 7th of January with absolutely no food, and with the dew of the ropes as the only means of assuaging thirst. It is stated that on the 13th day of this privation and exposure the Dutch seaman offered his life for the preservation of that of the others. Notwithstanding this offer lots were drawn twice, the unlucky number falling on each occasion to the Dutchman, who was then killed by his fellow-sufferers. Upon this horrible sustenance the miserable men managed to exist until the 7th of January, when they were rescued by a boat from the Herman in 39° 29" N. lat. and 32° 46" W. long.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 28.
Nepien, 2nd Lt, Ms, 5th Infy, on leave, from Rangoon.
Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, K O York L I, on leave, from Ajmere.
March 1.
Kendall Lt, Ms, 7th Infy, on duty, from Belgaum.
DEPARTURES.—February 28.
Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, K O York L I, from leave, to Ajmere.
March 1.
Jones, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
Blunt, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, to join, to Poona.
Martin, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Regt, on exchange, to Ahmednagar.
Bogle, 2nd Lt, Ms, Unttached List, on duty, to Secunderabad.
McCarthy, Lt, Ms, Ordnance Dept, to join, to Madras.
Holt, Capt, BolYork L I, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd March.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-morrow.

2. There will be class-firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd March.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 4th instant, as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. Members who have not yet received their arms and accoutrements are requested to apply for them at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

3. There will be Company drill for "C" Company at the Town Hall, to-day, at 8·30 p.m.

4. "F" Company prize-firing will take place at Coorla on Monday, the 6th, Tuesday, the 7th and Wednesday, the 8th March.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 The Squadron will parade at the Mahaluxmi Railway Station, at 7 o'clock, this morning. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr of the N-W P and Oudh, with the previous sanction of H E the Govr-Genl in Council, is pleased to re-appoint the gentlemen named below, whose term office has expired by effusion of time, to be Members of the Council of H E the Lieut-Govr for making Laws and Regulations:—The Hon'ble Maulve Sir Sayyid Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K C S I; The Hon'ble Rana Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh, K C S I; and The Hon'ble Mr A Izat.

Surg-Maj E S Brander, Civil Surg, Etawah, furlough out of India on private affairs for 18 months.

Mr. G. Bower, Depy Supdt, Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, furlough out of India for 19 months.

The Right Rev the Bishop of Lucknow has appointed Mr J E Howard, Barrister-at-Law, to be Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow.

Mr E F L Winter, Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, to officiate as Depy Supdt, Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, during the absence on leave of Mr Bower or until further orders.

Mr W G Wilcocks to officiate as an Asst Dist Supdt of Police and to be posted to the Agra district.

Mr F A Leete, Asst Consvr of Forests, on special duty in the Direction Division of the Central Circle attached to the Kumoun Forest Division of the same circle as Working-Plan Officers.

Mr H O W Roberts, Asst Magte and Collr, from Banda to Jhansi.

Mr C A C Streatfild, Asst Magte and Collr, from Allahabad to Banda.

The election by the Senate of the gentlemen named below as Fellows of the Allahabad University is approved by the Hon'ble the Chancellor:—Mr T Morrison, B A, Professor of English Literature, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh; and Mr J Murray, M A, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Mr G E Coles, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the charge of the Rohilkhand Canals Division.

Mr H Nelson, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is, on relief by Mr G E Coles, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, transferred from the 3rd to the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, and posted to the Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal.

(Punjab Gazette.)

The services of Vety-Lieut L J Blenkinsop are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Military Dept, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties of Vety-Surgn to the Punjab Govt and Professor in the Vety College, Lahore.

Mr D C J Ibbetson, Depy Commr, is appointed to officiate as Commr and Supt of the Delhi Division, from the 15th of Feb 1893, vice Col L J H Grey, C S I.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, to confirm Mr W M Young, C S I, and Mr C M Rivaz in their appointments as First and Second Financial Commissioners respectively, the date on which the Hon'ble G R Elsmie, C S I, was permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr C M Rivaz, Second Financial Commr, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, to appoint Col L J H Grey, CSI, Commr and Supt, Delhi Division, to officiate as Second Financial Commr, Punjab.

Mr A E Hurry, Assist Commr, is posted to Lahore and attached to the District as Assist Commr and is appointed to officiate a District Judge of Lahore.

Mr E D Maclagan, Assist Commr, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and 14 days.

Mr J Aiden Fink, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is posted to Shahpur and placed in Civil Medical charge of that Station, vice Assistant Surgeon Radha Kishen.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Mr A B Napier I C S, Assist Commr, is re-posted to the Hoshangabad Dist.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr K M Anderson, Ext a-Assist Commr, Hoshangabad.

Mr B P Standen, I C S, Assist-Commr, Jubulpore, is temporarily appointed to act as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Jubbulpore, in addition to his duties as Assist Commr.

The Chief Commr is pleased to invest Mr B P Standen, I C S, Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, with power to try all suits cognizable by the Jubbulpore Cantonment Small Cause Court of which the value does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Consequent on the deputation on special duty of Mr A C Hankin, Dist Supt of Police, 4th class, the following temporary promotions are ordered:—Mr J Hurst, Dist Supt of Police, 5th Class, to officiate in the 4th Class; and Mr W E Hankin, Assist Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police 5th class.

The Chief Commr is pleased to license the Revd W H Grenon, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Nagpur, to solemnize marriages in the Central Provinces.

Mr. F S Barker, Depy Conservr of Forests, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension.

The Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr S W Coxon, Assist Comr of Jubbulpore, to perform the functions of a Magte under this act, within the limits of that district.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 22.)

Mr W H W Mackenzie, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Alipur, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for 3 months, under Act 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from date on which he may be relieved.

The Hon'ble H H Risley, C I E, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Depts, is appointed to act as Secy in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Depts, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C E Buckland, or until further orders.

Mr J A Bourdillon, Magte and Collr, Saran, is appointed to act as Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Depts, during the absence, on deputation, of the Hon'ble H H Risley, C I E, or until further orders.

Mr G E Manisty, Magte and Collr, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Saran, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J A Bourdillon, or until further orders.

Mr F W Duke, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H G Cooke, or until further orders, from afternoon of the 16th Feb 1893.

Mr R Cornish, Offg Magte and Collr, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr T J C Grant, retired.

Mr J Kennedy, Offg Magte and Collr, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr R Cornish.

Mr W C Macpherson, Jt-Magte and Depy-Collr, 1st grade, is appointed to be a Magte and Collr of the 3rd grade, vice Mr J Kennedy, but will continue to act until further orders, as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Mr T D Beighton, Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, on specia duty, is appointed to be Dtst and Sess Judge of the 24 Parganas vice Mr C B Garrett, about to retire.

Mr R W Carlyle, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 6 months.

Sir William A A Stewart, Bart, Asst Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to the 24-Purganahs district.

Mr G D Graham, Dist Supdt of Police, Saran, is allowed leave for 6 months, under Art 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 9th April 1893.

Mr F C Daly, Asst Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for 6 months.

Mr E G Chester, Depy Consvr of Forestz, 2nd grade, is, on his transfer to Bengal from the Andamans, attached to the Direction Division for special duty in connection with the preparation of a working plan for the Singhbhum Reserved forests.

Mr H J Lloyd, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Allahabad, is granted furlough for 9 months, under Art 371 of the Civil Service Regulations from 22nd Apl 1893, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 18.)

With reference to sec 7 of the Cantt Act (XIII of 1889), the Chief Commr, appoints, under sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) Capt E F Paul, Offg Depy Asst Adt-Genl, to be a Magte of the 3rd class within the limits of the Shillong Cantonment, and under sec 5 of the Act first mentioned to be a Cantt Magte, vice Maj F S Gwatkin, Depy Asst Adjt-Genl.

Under para 121, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX (*Volunteers*) Capt F G Heaven, Second Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Rifle Corps, is, with the concurrence of the Govt of Bombay, admitted from 1st Apl 1893, into the Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Distress Committee which was formed at the outbreak of the cholera epidemic at Hamburg has just published its first report. It appears that the sum subscribed amounted to 3,319,000 marks. Of this amount Hamburg itself contributed 1,196,000 marks, and 1,415,000 marks came from other places in the German Empire. America sent 324,159 marks, and 161,569 marks came from Great Britain. Besides this hard cash there were extraordinary supplies: such as potatoes, and an abundance of linen and articles of wearing apparel. There still remain in the hands of the Committee a million marks for distribution.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF MARCH, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·154	W S W	2	70·6	51·1	62	..	3·61	+1·38
Agra	30·182	N W	4	74·6	48·6	68	..	1·98	+1·17
Cawnpore	30·159	N W	3	75·0	49·0	71	..	3·8	
Allahabad	30·120	W S W	3	79·5	50·4	63	..	2·27	+0·70
Jhansi	30·177	N W	1	79·4	55·2	48	...	1·61	+0·51
Jacobabad	30·175	E S E	2	80·9	54·5	48	...	3·48	+2·94
Karachi	30·127	N N E	11	81·0	60·0	67	..	4·21	+3·37
Jeypore	30·208	Calm	2	77·0	49·2	50	..	1·88	+1·05
Ajmere	30·227	N E	4	77·4	51·8	68	...	2·07	+1·27
Deesa	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	30·063	N E	5	89·2	68·2	31	..	0·24	...
Rajkot	30·058	E N E	6	87·4	54·0	39	..	0·50	...
Veraval	30·015	Calm	9	85·6	58·3	48	..	0·44	...
Neemuch	30·128	N E	9	80·8	51·8	44	...	1·96	+1·30
Indore	30·124	N N E	4	82·0	55·6	73	0·04	1·11	+0·11
Saugor	30·146	N E	3	79·4	56·2	57	..	3·44	+0·96
Jubbulpore	30·142	Calm	1	77·5	59·7	76	..	3·61	+1·44
Hoshangabad	30·110	E	5	85·3	61·7	69	0·85	2·74	+1·10
Khandwa	30·088	N E	5	88·2	65·3	87	...	2·57	+1·28
Raipur	30·139	Calm	4	75·3	53·2	96	0·17	2·94	+1·51
Nagpur	30·125	E S E	7	74·3	64·4	90	0·29	4·52	+2·30
Amraoti	30·101	E	9	81·6	64·8	88	..	3·87	+1·87
Akola	30·064	E N E	10	86·0	62·4	89	..	3·17	+0·63
Surat	30·020	S E	F	87·0	62·0	95	..	0·10	—0·15
Malegaon	30·071	N E	8	87·4	64·3	90	..	0·32	—1·22
Bombay	30·041	E	6	81·1	66·7	83	..	0·81	—0·05
Poona	30·073	Calm	7	91·5	56·4	63	..	0·34	—1·32
Sholapur	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	30·038	N W	4	82·0	67·0	72	..	0·75	—0·19
Belgaum	30·030	Calm	1	85·8	62·4	54	..	0·30	—1·71
Goa	30·011	E N E	9	83·1	70·4	81	..	2·44	..
Karwar	30·027	E	3	82·2	65·9	88	...	1·43	—1·72
Mangalore	30·037	N	3	85·8	73·9	86	...	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	30·033	N N E	11	87·2	73·6	79	...	3·74	—3·75
Cochin	30·021	N E	M	89·2	76·6	82	..	8·71	—1·81
Bangalore	30·146	E	3	82·7	63·0	98	..	0·87	—3·85
Secunderabad	30·085	S	9	86·6	67·9	83	..	2·65	+0·55
Masulipatam	30·070	S E	8	82·5	75·6	87	...	1·42	—7·17
Bellary	30·050	S E	...	90·4	69·0	91	...	0·28	—2·23
Cuddapah	30·057	N E	...	95·6	72·7	71	...	2·51	—4·43
Madras	30·061	E	11	85·2	78·1	72	...	6·95	—17·74
Coimbatore	30·070	E	2	92·3	61·8	81	...	1·73	—4·28
Trichinopoly	30·061	N	3	93·5	73·4	75	..	2·13	—9·10
Negapatam	30·026	E N E	M	87·0	78·7	73	..	11·80	—21·15
Colombo	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been small and irregular all over the country. Pressure is highest in Rajputana and low along the coast from Veraval southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. There is not much change in winds to record; the force has been fresh in Berar, the Madras Presidency and also at Veraval, Neemuch, Goa and Calicut. The maximum temperature continues to be below the normal average everywhere, and the night temperature is in excess of the mean of the season at Malegaon, in Berar, the Central Provinces and in the Madras Presidency and below it everywhere else. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and the lowest 49° at Agra and Cawnpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Khandwa and Surat, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Hoshangabad, and light to moderate showers at Raipur, Nagpur and Indore. The atmosphere is cloudy and damp in Berar and the Central Provinces, and local showers are likely. Pressure is nearly uniform over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Lat. 20°, and the weather there is cloudy but settled. Readings are high in Sind, and moderate to fresh winds are probable along the Cutch, Kathiawar and West coasts.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 1.

Wednesday's observations show a brisk barometric fall in parts in the north-east of India, and small and unimportant changes elsewhere. The pressure is highest of the west of the Punjab, and lowest in Malabar. Gradients are moderate, and the pressure is above the normal average everywhere. Winds are anticyclonic in direction and fairly normal. The force is fresh around the Bay, and in some of the western stations. The temperature has fallen in parts of the Deccan, Khandesh, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab; it has generally risen elsewhere. The mean temperature ranges from eighty-four degrees in Tinnevelly to fifty degrees in Rawalpindi. The mean temperature is lower than usual in all provinces, except in Burma. The abnormal deficiency ranges from one degree in Madras to eight degrees in the North-West and Central Provinces. The day temperatures remain very low. Fairly general showers are reported in the Central Provinces, and scattered showers in the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY
Bombay, 28th February, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·972
Temperature of the Air	74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	63·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·3
General Directions of Wind*	SE, ESE, E, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	184

*From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending February 18, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,408	43,942	8,466	..	31,703	—
Goods	61,256	68,113	—	6,857	..	34,919
Other earnings	6,002	4,825	1,177	—	2,518	—
Weekly total	1,19,666	1,16,880	2,786	..	—	—
Aggregate ..	7,65,941	7,66,639	..	—	..	69

It appears from a recently published statement that 60 per cent. of the joint-stock Companies registered in India under the Act have gone into liquidation. At the close of 1891-92 only 950 were working out of a total 2,360. The total paid-up capital of these 950 Companies was about 265 lakhs of rupees, of which 120 lakhs were invested in mills and presses for working cotton, jute, wool, and silk. About 37½ lakhs were invested in tea, coffee, and other plantations, for the most part in Bengal. The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan Companies amounted to about 39 lakhs, Bengal accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total. Trading Companies have a paid-up capital of nearly 38 lakhs, about one-fourth of which is represented by railways and tramways, a slightly smaller amount by coasting and river steamer Companies, and over one-half by "merchants and traders," a considerable portion of the latter sum being in retail shops and stores, to which, it appears, the principle of limited liability has been somewhat extensively applied in India. Mining and quarrying Companies show a paid-up capital of about 16 lakhs, nearly 14 lakhs of which are invested in Bengal. Of the latter sum coal-mining accounts for nearly six, and gold-mining for over seven lakhs. In the aggregate 44 per cent. of the total paid-up capital of Indian joint-stock Companies in India is invested in Bengal, less than 41 per cent. in Bombay, about seven per cent. in Madras, 3¾ per cent. in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, ½ per cent. in the Punjab and smaller proportions in Burma, Mysore, and other provinces.

Trans-frontier news once more is full of alleged instances of the Amir's marked hostility to the Government of India, says our Lahore contemporary. Amin Khan, who raided the Khyber and has given other trouble, is said to have received Rs. 8,000 from the Amir *pour encourager les autres*. There will be no lack of frontier outrages against us, if this is true. From the Kurram also come fresh rumours of the advance of Afghan troops in that direction, although the passes are still blocked with snow; while from Quetta a news-writer says that agents of the Amir are busily endeavouring to incite the tribesmen against us.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madoual keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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GOLD CASED COLLAR and FRONT STUDS with Sleeve links in case complete, Rs. 4-8 to 7-8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

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THREE FLOORS, TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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MR. N. R. DIVECHA, B. A., Assistant, Empress Mills, at Wardha, says:—After having suffered for some months from severe Toothache I tried MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER and am glad to say I have since then found complete relief.

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P. LUKMIDASS & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, have removed to Kalbadevi Road, No. 182, opposite Thomson and Co., Chemists; have also received new Stock by the last Mail.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher on London yesterday at 98⅞; but other Stock Exchange quotations, as well as the market rates of discount, were unaltered; French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., say to 98½; and Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18. Bar Silver improved in value on London to the extent of 1-16d. at 38⅜d. per oz.; but in New York, 83⅞ cents per oz. was still the price of the metal, demand Exchange on London, however, having declined ¼ cent to 4·87¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London on India remained at 1s. 2½d.

A further drop of ⅛d. per lb took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4⅞d. for lb.; and all descriptions and grades of East Indians, excepting Bengals, Westerns, Tinny, and Coconadas were 1-16 per lb. lower. American Arrivals, however, were 1-64d. higher. The market closed quiet. Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were heavy, at 26,000 bales.

The Manchester Market remained firm; and there was a continued demand for light and medium qualities of goods for Calcutta; but prices were unchanged.

In New York, 9 3-16 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but Futures for May were 11 points higher, at 9·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales; and total figures for this season now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts......	19,000	17,000	28,000
Three days' do.	39,000	69,000	69,000
Since 1st Sept. '92	4,275,000	6,094,000	5,856,000

No further change in Cotton prices has taken place in our local market to-day; but the feeling has still been quiet, and the amount of business passing, small. Exporters have bought 200 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 207; and 100 Khandwa, at Rs. 238; while the Mills have taken only 100 each of new Oomra, at Rs. 238½; and Pachora, at Rs. 222; and 50 Bengals, at Rs. 230 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent to-day by shippers, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous quotations, all round.

SEEDS.—A further decline of 4 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, bringing down the quotation to Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-6; but the market is otherwise unchanged, having been quiet in tone with a small business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,596	bales.
Wheat	10,718	cwt.
Linseed..............................	28,953	„
Rapeseed	5,519	„
Gingelly	13,107	„
Groundnuts	12,221	„
Castorseed	2,216	„
Rice	30,471	„

FREIGHTS.—The market for prompt shipment is depressed by relets, and takers of tonnage for forward loading are holding back. Business has been done, for immediate shipment, at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. per ton for Seeds to Havre; at 14s. to 13s. 6d. for the same cargo to Hamburg; and at 14s. 6d. to 14s. per ton for Cotton, to Trieste and Venice.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2 11-16d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, the rate for the latter medium of remittance having been increased, before long, to 1s. 2 23-32d. in one or two directions; while Telegraphic, for April-May transfer, was offering at 1s. 2 23-32d., though with the exception of a transaction between Banks, for May transfer, at this rate, we have heard of but little doing. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has again been 1s. 2 27-32d. for March, and into early April, delivery, at which we have heard of a little being done; but the business passing both ways has again been very limited. The market closed quiet as follows, not to re-open till Friday, to-morrow being the *Holi* holiday.

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 11-16d. to 23-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2⅞d. „
Credits do. ...1s. 2 27-32d. „
Francs do. ...1·56½. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, not to say dull, in tone to-day; but with rates quoted at 105¼ for Fours for Money, and 105 1-16d. for Account; and 101, nominal, for 5½ per Cents.; but no business has been done on account of the native holidays.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed to-day for the *Holi* festival.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending February 21 as compared with the statement of February 14, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	February 14. Rs.	A.	P.	February 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up............	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,26,99,063	13	6	1,46,10,755	8	4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,07,92,043	0	6	5,25,19,337	12	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,25,543	10	7	3,14,430	0	2
Sundries	29,51,923	2	3	29,81,837	4	5
Rs.	9,15,68,573	10	10	9,53,26,350	9	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	34,50,484	0	0	35,52,548	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	48,15,053	8	0	48,15,053	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,22,25,636	8	6	1,21,42,546	1	1
Credits on do.	97,57,794	11	2	99,20,537	6	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,38,16,348	6	5	2,35,28,359	13	11
Balances with other Banks	7,67,901	15	8	12,00,697	10	6
Bullion	12,25,340	5	10	11,20,933	11	8
Dead Stock	12,33,424	12	9	12,37,002	5	10
Stamps	10,563	7	0	10,041	10	0
Sundries	20,60,527	5	0	20,61,830	9	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,27,30,237	10	4	2,00,50,062	2	3
Do. at Branches ..	1,94,75,261	0	2	1,56,86,737	9	11
Rs.	9,15,68,573	10	10	9,53,26,350	9	0

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to February 21:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office............	19,63,604	Inc.
Do. at Branches........	56,912	Dec.
Other Deposits............	17,27,285	Inc.
Post Bills	88,886	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,02,064	Inc.
Loans	83,090	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,62,742	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	2,87,988	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	73,19,824	Inc.
Do. at Branches............	37,88,523	Dec.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about 10 a.m., on Friday 3rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	4	6 p.m.	15	29
Teheran	1	2	54 p.m.	..	13
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 1st March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	50	..	6
„ Kurrachee	..	11	..	1
„ Madras	1	14	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 28.

10 p.m.	70·7
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.	
6 a.m.	69·3
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	78·5
4 p.m.	78·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—February 21, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain W P Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.

DIGNUM—February 25, the wife of A F Dignum, London Mission, Salem, of a daughter.

EVANS—February 24, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of G R Evans, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAMBER—HIGGINS—February 20, at Christ Church, Jubbulpur, by the Rev C H Gill, Montague Kelway, third son of Henry Kelway Bamber, Little Waltham Lodge, Chelmsford, to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of the late Major Higgins, Bengal Army.

CATTELL—REVIE—February 13, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the C J Palmer, Eugene Brownlow, of Hingajia, Sylhet, eldest son of the late G B Cattell, of Cachar and Sylhet, to Annie, second daughter of the late Dunkan Revie, of Futtegarh.

GAUDOIN—SMITH—February 16, at the Pro Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Rev C H Chard, George Robert Gaudoin, to Esther, daughter of the late John Smith, of Madras.

DEATHS.

BULTCHART—February 17, at Rawalpindi, John Bultchart, Store Sergeant, Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 30 years.

GORDON—February 16, at Thonda, in the Mandla District, C P, of wounds inflicted by a tiger, Lewis Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Mandla, aged 45 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893.

IT is rather early in the Session for the rank and file of the Conservatives and Unionists to complain that want of energy in their leaders is demoralising the Party. That there should be some discontent, or rather considerable surprise, at the Parliamentary successes of the Government, which has doubled its original majority on several occasions, is reasonable enough under the circumstances. But in what way have the Conservative and Liberal Unionist leaders contributed to that untoward and unexpected result? It can scarcely be regarded as an evidence of remissness on their part that the Prime Minister's attention was called to "the unparalleled act of the Leader of the Opposition, who for the first time since blocking was invented personally blocked a series of Government Bills." Nor was it an evidence of supineness that the Leader of the House felt it incumbent on him to point out that in the general debate on the Address "the House was on the whole a great loser by miscellaneous and multitudinous discussions without any distinct issue." With a view to hasten the close of the debate on the Address two steps were proposed—one to suspend the rule of adjourning at midnight, and the other to sit on a Saturday—a quite exceptional measure. The Government was harassed by steady skirmishing all the time, and it is not easy to see what more could be done. Pitched battles were of necessity avoided as far as possible, as they could only bring into play the majority which the Government had at its disposal. "Enterprise" on the part of leaders under such circumstances could only have led to more defeats than were actually incurred. This was proved by what happened when different tactics were followed in regard to the Welsh Suspensory Bill, with the result that nearly half the Liberal Unionists went into the lobby with the Ministers. The fact seems to be that the Opposition was led by Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire to take too sanguine a view of the situation. The former declared that the Ministers should not be permitted to introduce their first measure until they had clearly stated how they proposed to maintain the principle of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. He also asserted at Walsall that the Government had released dynamiters under a pact with the Nationalist Members to obtain their votes, and promised to bring them to book for that profligate misuse of the prerogative of pardon. The Duke of Devonshire was equally positive that the Government should not and would not be permitted to proceed with their promised measures. All this naturally raised the hopes of the rank and file of the Opposition to the highest pitch, and "an aggressive policy" was decided upon before Parliament met. But as the result has shown there was nothing to warrant the expectation that their hopes that the Government would collapse would be realised early in the Session. Mr. Balfour, if he shared those expectations, soon saw reason to abandon them. On the first night of the debate on the Address, though in good health and making some telling points, he was, according to the now Conservative *Pall Mall Gazette* visibly nervous, and did not speak with his usual force. The *World*, on February 10, wrote with a curious candour: "When the Leader of the Opposition attempted to stir up the embers of enthusiasm, conspicuous failure attended his efforts. Why weariness and inattention should have attended the opening day of a Session, which promises to be unusually prolonged and acrimonious, cannot be explained. But Mr. Balfour had lost his best fighting style, and *the coldness of his supporters* forbade his regaining it for that night." On a subsequent evening, according to Mr. H. L. Lucy, Mr. Balfour "chilled" his supporters by the avowal that Mr. Mathews, Home Secretary under the previous Government, had told him that it was his intention to release Egan. It also transpired that the release of Callan was actually ordered by Mr. Mathews before the last Government left office. These disclosures possibly had a "demoralising" effect, for Mr. Chamberlain when challenged to repeat in the House the statement that he had made at Walsall—that the present Government had pardoned dynamiters to buy votes—remained silent. It would, however have been a grievous mistake to leave it to the present Home Secretary to state those unwelcome facts. In another direction the premature hopes raised by the honourable member for West Birmingham proved injurious. In his first speech on the Address Mr. Balfour only devoted a few sentences to the Home Rule question, reserving his fire until Mr. Chamberlain's amendment on that question should come on. The Speaker ruled that it was out of order to move an amendment having reference to a Bill the introduction of which the Government had announced. The Leader of the Opposition had, therefore, to defer his speech on the question until the 13th February, when the Bill was introduced, and he denounced it with great vigour. It is not easy to see what the "supporters" of Mr. Balfour would have him do. As for Mr. Chamberlain, he has not erred from want of energy—of which he showed rather too much—but from want of discretion. Nor can Lord Salisbury be accused of eating the bread of idleness. He too, has denounced the policy of the Government with accustomed vigour, and he is about to visit Ulster to fan the flame of opposition in that Province. The feeling of dismay, or "demoralisation" which is imputed to the ineptness of the leaders, is probably due to the portent of a score of Liberal Unionists voting with the Government in favour of Welsh Disestablishment. The Government received even a larger measure of support when the House unanimously voted that the language of the *Times* in endorsing the extraordinary charge of Lord Wolmer was a scandalous breach of the privilege of Parliament. But Lord Wolmer and the *Times* are not the leaders of the Opposition.

COUNT VON CAPRIVI's declaration that any scheme for submitting disputes to International Arbitration for settlement must never apply to Alsace-Lorraine, and that Germany will shed the last drop of her blood rather than restore these Provinces to France, cannot be regarded as made in the interest of international harmony. It brings out very clearly what every student of contemporary politics knew very well already, that the ultimate cause of the insane competition in armaments, which now costs Europe £200,000,000 per annum, and keeps twenty-two millions of men ready to rush to arms in a moment, is the desire of the German Chancellery to retain the two Provinces which were cut out of France at the close of the War of 1870-71. Prince Bismarck yielded against his better judgment to the demand of the military party that Metz and part of Lorraine should be added to Strasbourg and Alsace. He did so on the representation that in the event of another war the possession of Metz would be worth a hundred thousand men to Germany. It is no exaggeration to say that the new possessions have kept two million Germans under arms for the last twenty years, and imposes on the fatherland the hard necessity of now incurring an addition of £4,000,000 a-year to the crushing war-tax to bring their numbers up to those which are already on the muster-rolls in France. If this ruinous game of beggar-my-neighbour were confined to the two Powers, directly interested, the mischief, though great, would be measurable. But Austria, already reeling under the weight of armour too heavy for her strength, has to add twenty-two regiments—Continental regiments have a strength of 2,400 men—to her enormous levies. Italy is well-nigh beggared, and her banks are breaking under the strain of preparations for the final crash on a scale dictated by the German Emperor in person. Russia is not behindhand; additional army corps are added every few months to the enormous forces massed along the Austrian and German frontiers. The Secondary States—Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Roumania—are augmenting their armies and lavishing money in perfecting lines of defence. Turkey is planning new fortifications to protect Constantinople. And the *teterrima causa* of it all is the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin to maintain the *status quo*, which if Count Von Caprivi is to be credited, is fraught with serious perils to the very existence of the German Empire. The situation is not without precedent. Austria set quite as much store on the possession of the two Italian Provinces of Lombardy and Venetia, secured her by the Treaties of 1815, as Germany now sets upon the retention of two French Provinces. The peril of a general explosion was ever present; plots, conspiracies, insurrections, and revolutionary movements came in endless succession during half a century; in one great war Austria lost Lombardy, in a second Venetia, then there was peace, and eventually alliance between Austria and Italy. What would be the position of Austria-Hungary at the present moment if she still had to garrison the quadrilateral, and to keep her largest army on the Mincio? Her position would be about on a par with that of Germany, which has to put her last man into the ranks to show a front to France on the one hand, and to Russia on the other.

THE ill-advised step taken by Sir H. M. Meysey-Thompson, in bringing the Currency Question forward in a House where his views had no chance of acceptance, as might have been foreseen, had the effect of drawing from the Premier an emphatic declaration in favour of the continuance of the present monetary system in England. This declaration has been ratified by 229 votes to 148—a majority of 81 in favour of monometallism. This majority which is double that which the Ministry could obtain from its own supporters shows that Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Chaplain are not able to bring half of the Conservative and Unionist party up to their own level on this question. The only satisfactory feature of the debate so far as can be judged by the summary to hand is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that if the Government of the United States again convene a Monetary Conference and submit definite proposals her Majesty's Government will be happy to send representatives. It is evident from what was said by Mr. Goschen that Mr. Gladstone intimated that the Government are unwilling to urge the re-assembling of the Brussels Conference and the House agreed without a division to an amendment declaring that it is not expedient that the Government should take any steps to procure a reassembling of the Conference. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer holds it to be the duty of Great Britain to exhaust every effort to extend the use of silver throughout the world. Mr. Gladstone while maintaining, as he was bound to do, that Great Britain cannot change her standard of value on which the commercial greatness of the United Kingdom has been raised, stated that the Government is ready to sift the question. This intimation may or may not be a sufficient inducement to the United States Government to come forward with definite proposals, but even if that should turn out to be the case, no help from that quarter can be looked for this year or the next. The Report of Lord Herschell's Committee, which was to be submitted to Government on the 28th February, will probably be given to the public in the course of the week. Then we shall see whether the Government of India will be allowed to deal with Indian interests with as free a hand as the British Government claims in respect to the monometallic basis which best suits the interests of Great Britain.

THE Senate of the University after an hour's consideration last evening, rightly decided that nothing could be done to get out of the deadlock occasioned by the "very scrupulous but entirely illegal action" of one of the tellers in the division of Monday evening but to dissolve, and thus make all the proceedings on that occasion void and of no effect. This course was taken at the instance of Mr. Lee-Warner, who pointed out that a teller has no right or power to refuse to count up the votes and sign a statement of their number to the Vice-Chancellor. If verification were required that was the work of scrutineers; but the course taken rendered scrutiny impossible. In this view of the matter the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Telang, intimated his concurrence. A proposal to "proceed to the next business on the paper"—a formula equivalent to moving the previous question—was seconded by Mr. P. M. Mehta, supported by Mr. James Jardine, who incidentally tendered Dr. Cama the advice never again to undertake the duties of a teller, the nature of which he had not mastered. When put to the vote it was carried with one dissentient. The Senate held that in view of the absence of anything like a preponderance of opinion in favour of the proposal to give the M.B. degree for the lesser qualifications advocated by a section of the Medical Faculty it is better to wait until the question is more ripe for decision. We may share the hope that the prolonged discussions that have taken place for some months past will bear fruit, and enable a prudent decision to be arrived at more easily at some future time. Dr. Hojel, at the close of the proceedings, asked the Vice-Chancellor for his ruling on a question of privilege. On Monday evening last as the members of the Senate entered the Convocation Hall, they were presented with a broad-sheet containing defamatory and unfounded statements injuriously reflecting on the professional status of members of the Senate, evidently with a view of detracting from the value of their opinion on the question under consideration. The statements were false and defamatory, and Dr. Hojel asked the Vice-Chancellor whether there was any means of dealing with underhand practices, derogatory to the members who had recourse to them, and injurious to the reputation of the University. The Vice-Chancellor who had not seen the statements in question, had no difficulty in stating that the circulation of defamatory broad-sheets is reprehensible, and that it is open to any member of the Senate who has been defamed to take steps to punish those guilty of such an offence. It does not appear that there is any bye-law protecting members of the Senate from shameless manœuvres of the kind of which Dr. Hojel brought to the attention of the Vice-Chancellor. If such practices become common, it will be necessary to provide for punishment by expulsion or otherwise of any member of the Senate to whom they may be brought home.

IN another column we publish a first instalment of a report of the charge of Bishop Mylne to the clergy and laity of the Bombay diocese who are now in Conference. The charge was delivered on Tuesday evening, and the Conference opened yesterday when his Lordship inaugurated the proceedings. Papers were afterwards read, discussions following on the Pastoral Order of the Holy Ghost; Systematic instruction for Adults, and Studies of the clergy in general and with a view to preparation for the pulpit. The Conference will be continued to-day.

WE referred recently to an alleged Order of the Day by Sir George Greaves forbidding officers to travel second-class on board steamers for certain reasons. We are informed that no such order was ever issued. What really happened was that portion of the contents of a confidential circular asking for the opinions of officers on the question found their way into the hands of some one, who jumped to the conclusion that an order on the subject was issued, and the statement found its way into print.

AN excellent portrait of Lord Harris has been painted by Mr. Frank Brook, an English artist, who is now in Kathiawar. His Excellency is represented standing dressed in the robes of the Grand Cross of the Star of India, the right hand just raising a part of the robe and the left holding a scroll of paper. The dress is very rich in colour which with a deep warm brown background shows with admirable effect. It was painted at the request of the Kathiawar Chiefs for the Connaught Hall, Rajkot, now in course of erection. Mr. Brook is also painting for the same Hall the portraits of most of the Kathiawar Princes. He has already painted the Princes of Junaghad, Bhownugger, Porebunder, Palitana, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Jinjira, and Manawada, and is now occupied in painting the Chief of Dhrole; he will then proceed to Jamnugger to paint H. H. the Jam Saheb. He will also paint Sir Charles Ollivant, Colonel Hancock, and Mr. Booth. The portraits of the Queen, the late Duke of Clarence, and the Duke of Connaught are now being painted in England for the Connaught Hall at Rajkote. The portraits of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught reproduced in Mr. Douglas' Book on Bombay were painted at Buckingham Palace by Mr. Brook the year before last. The portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., which he painted just before leaving England, will probably be sent to Bombay for exhibition.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 17th instant, left Aden, at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay about 4 p.m., on Sunday, 5th proximo.

A CORRESPONDENT wires:—Sardar Khunderao Baburao Dabhade, Senapati of Talegaon, alone killed one panther yesterday at a distance of sixty yards, near Indori. The animal measured 5 feet 2 inches in length and 2 feet 3 inches in height. There are two other panthers which the Sardar intends to pursue to-day. These animals have killed some cows and goats, and wounded three or four villagers.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday evening to further consider the proposal of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel James Arnott, M. D., C. M., "That in supersession of previous resolutions, the designation of the first medical degree shall be M. B., and that candidates for this degree must have passed before entering upon their professional studies the Intermediate Examination in Arts of this University, or an examination of some other University, which in the judgment of the Syndicate is held to be equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of this University; and the Syndicate be requested to lay before an early meeting of the Senate a draft curriculum for the said degree." The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Vice-Chancellor presided. The meeting was at once to proceed to vote on the amendment brought forward by Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Waters, on Monday last, but Mr. Lee-Warner moved that "the meeting may pass to the next business on the statement." Mr. Pherozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, who had previously intimated that he was desirous of withdrawing his amendment, supported Mr. Lee-Warner's motion, and as there was no further business on the agenda-paper the Senate was practically disolved without deciding the M. B. question, which has so long vexed the minds of the Senators.

CAPTAIN PAKENHAM, A.-D.-C., proceeds to England early next month, having resigned his appointment on the Viceroy's Staff to resume his duties with the Grenadier Guards.

THE announcement that fifty-six appointments will be offered for competition at this year's examination for the Indian Civil Service seems to have excited some little excitement, writes the Allahabad paper. These figures are contrasted with the much smaller number, thirty-two, offered last year; and wonder is expressed at the great difference. The explanation is, however, simple enough. The candidates selected in 1892 have only one year to spend at home, while those chosen in 1891 and previous years had two years. The Civilians of 1891 and 1892 came together to India in 1893. Accordingly the number selected at the competitive examinations in those two years were each only half the normal supply—33 and 32 respectively. This year, provided all the candidates duly qualify, 65 will arrive in this country; and the 56 of the 1893 examination should, therefore, be compared with that figure, and not with the 32 of 1892. The numbers fixed for 1891 and 1892 were higher for two reasons: (1) in order to avoid disappointment to men who had been preparing for the examination, and who would have been thrown out if the year's recruitment had been suddenly reduced; and (2) to provide for the great depletion of the Civil Service all over India, due to an abnormal number of retirements, and to the increasing needs of Burma. The Government are still recruiting an exceptionally large number of men for the latter reason, as retirements, taken at the earliest possible date at which pension is earned, continue to keep the service below its proper strength in all provinces of India. Here we see the direct result of the low rupee: Civilians will not serve one day longer than they can help, when they have earned their £1,000 sterling a-year, unless they see their way to advancement to the most highly-paid posts—comparatively few after all.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson, in moving his Resolution on the Currency Question, said that it was in no wise a Party question, and that he did not urge the adoption of bi-metallism ; all he asked for was a remedy.

In the debate which followed Mr. Gladstone stated that he was unable to take the initiative from America, and that no plan had been developed enabling Great Britain to change her standard of value. If the motion were carried it would place the Government in a ridiculous position as the latter had no plan to submit ; but that nevertheless Government were ready to sift the question. Mr. Gladstone then went on to say that wages had greatly increased in the past forty years under monometallism, and that bimetallism would involve a serious loss of capital invested abroad. He, therefore asked the House to give the matter their careful, consideration before forsaking the foundation whereon the commercial greatness of the Empire had been raised.

Mr. Goschen expressed his argument with the orthodox arguments advanced by Mr. Gladstone, but regretted that the Government were unwilling to urge the reassembling of the Brussels Conference. He held it to be the duty of Great Britain to exhaust every effort to extend the use of silver throughout the world.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said that the fact of there being separate currencies was of no account, and that the only remedy for India's misery lay in affording her relief from the expenses incidental to foreign domination. He appealed to the House to take this point into consideration, as he said certain people in England were disposed to do justice to India.

Sir W. V. Harcourt stated that if America again convened the Monetary Conference and submitted definite proposals, her Majesty's Government would be happy to attend.

The motion was finally rejected by 229 votes against 148.

Messrs. Balfour and Chaplain supported the measure.

LATER.

Last night after the division on Sir Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson's Resolution, the House agreed without division to an amendment brought forward by Mr. Ernest William Beckett to the effect that any meddling with the single standard was open to the gravest objections, and that it was not expedient that Government should procure the reassembling of the Conference.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The papers agree in declaring that the result of the division on Sir H. M. Meysey-Thompson's Resolution is a severe blow for the Bimetallists, and generally endorse Mr. Gladstone's view of the subject.

GERMANY AND ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, FEB. 28.

In the Reichstag to-day Count von Caprivi stated that Germany was willing to submit special disputes to International Arbitration for settlement, but that this would never apply to Alsace-Lorraine, and that Germany would rather shed her last drop of blood than restore those Provinces to France.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 1.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day. Syed Hussain Belgrami was called as a rebutting witness, and denied *in toto* that he knew Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in Lucknow, in 1873, or that he had ever been on terms of undue intimacy with her. He maintained that there were two women in Lucknow at that time of bad repute, who had been referred to in the pamphlet as Gertrude Donnelley and Mrs. Hodges, but neither was present. Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, so far as he knew, was a moral woman. Captain Nadir Jung at one time A.-D.-C. to Sir Salar Jung II., had not seen any impropriety between his Excellency and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. Witness said Mehdi Hassan was of a cheery temper, and often played the buffoon before Sir Salar Jang.

CAPTAIN TOM BAYLEY.

The report of the death of Captain Tom Bayley, of the Nizam's Artillery, is untrue. Colonel Nobbs saw Captain Bayley at Madras in hospital the other day, and reports that he is much improved in health.

THE THEFT OF RIFLES AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Sargeant-Major Langmire, of the Darjeeling Volunteers, was sentenced to fifty-six days' imprisonment, with hard labour, and reduction in ranks in connection with the theft of rifles from head-quarters of the Darjeeling Volunteers.

THE KAISERIN ELIZABETH.

The Austrian corvette Kaiserin Elizabeth arrived here last evening.

AN INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR INDIA.

The Secretary of State has decided to appoint an Inspector of Mines who will arrive during the few next months, and be attached to the Geological Survey Department. He will visit the Mines of the various provinces, commencing with Bengal, and then submit a report with recommendations on any points requiring mining legislation. In their last despatch the Government of India have expressed their opinion that there is no urgent necessity for legislation, and the Secretary of State intends to reconsider the matter further on the submission of the Inspector's report.

EMIGRATION OF COOLIES TO REUNION.

The Government of India have decided to depute Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, to Reunion, to ascertain whether any conditions can be arranged for the purpose of re-opening emigration under efficient guarantees and the protection of coolies from abuses, which led to the suspension of emigration in 1882. Many planters have been brought to the verge of ruin by the deprivation of the labour-supply for the last ten years, and it may be hoped that the Colonial authorities will accept the terms which Mr. Mackenzie may propose for the Government of India's approval.

LANDSLIPS ON THE COONOOR GHAUT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

Heavy storm on the Coonoor Ghaut has caused several landslips ; also causing considerable damage to the coffee crop. On the other hand, the water-supply, which was seriously threatened, is now assured.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank was held last evening. A warm discussion arose as to certain personal matters connected with the management, but the resolutions in support of the directors were passed.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

Sir John Hudson, the new Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, is expected to arrive in India on the 26th of March.

DEPUTATION OF THE AMIR TO THE VICEROY.

The British Agent at Kabul confirms the report that Mr. Pyne, Superintendent of the Amir's Workshops, will be sent with a letter from the Amir to H. E. the Viceroy.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

Lord Hawke's Eleven played a match with a team representing Peshawar and the District, on Tuesday. The local men, though considered strong, were out all for 68 runs, and at the close of the day's play the Visitors had made 258 runs for the loss of three wickets.

Lord Hawke's team will visit the Khyber Pass on Friday.

RATE OF FURLOUGH PAY TO EUROPEAN SERVANTS.

A report, much based on very good authority, has reached this country unofficially that the Secretary of State contemplates granting European servants of Government furlough pay at the rate of one shilling nine pence, and according them the privilege of sending one-half of their pay home at the family remittance rate.

RETIREMENT.

General Sir Martin Dillon, who not so long ago was commanding at Lucknow and Pindi, will retire on the 30th March, when he will have been five years' unemployed ; and Lieutenant-General Mark Walker, V. C., who becomes retired on the following day, will be promoted General in succession to Sir Martin Dillon, and will by these few hours become eligible for retired pay at the rate of £1000 a year instead of £850.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUETTA.

Another slight shock of earthquake was felt at Quetta, on Sunday morning. No damage was done.

CHILDREN'S FETE AT ALLAHABAD.

General Sir Henry Collett gave a party at Shahi Bagh on Monday, to all the children of the station, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain O'Leary, 1st Bengal Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiates as Inspector of Army Signalling, Bengal, *vice* Captain Hamilton granted six months' leave.

Sanction has been accorded to the 28th Bombay Pioneers remaining at Assam until the close of the working season 1893-94—a measure which will save expense in transit charges and permit extra work being done on the NichuguardM-anipur Road. During the rains the regiment will be quartered in temporary huts, at Sangthobhal, near Manipur.

The two Sapper Companies No. 3 Bengal and No. 3 Madras, now stationed at work on the Nichuguard-Kohima Road, will leave Nigriting for Calcutta on the 18th ; the former company going by rail from Calcutta to Roorkee, and the No. 3 Madras Regiment moving by sea to Madras ; and thence by rail to Bangalore.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 1.

Captain Lane, 43rd Field Battery, has been appointed Staff Captain Royal Artillery, Poona Circle, vice Major Anderson, who has been promoted and posted to the 52nd Field Battery at Shorncliffe.

Colonel Greig, Commandant 7th, Bombay Infantry, having retired from the service, the following appointments are made :—Major Peyton, who is now in England on furlough, has been appointed Commandant ; Captain Alban, to be Second-in-Command in consequence of Captain Canning having been detained to convey the 7th Dragoon Guards.

The move of No. 4 Company, Sappers and Miners and 4th Bombay Infantry are cancelled.

Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate General, 8th Bombay Circle, Secunderabad, will be transferred to the Second Circle, Army Head-Quarters, Poona, vice Colonel Tytler who vacates his appointment.

PIG-STICKING AT POONA.

A few members of the Poona Hunt went a hunting for days in the neighbourhood of Rajehgaon. Two boars were killed, one by Captain the Hon'ble Verker and another by Mr. Fair. Few speers turned out ; and it has been arranged to have another meet on the 9th instant, at Matin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 28.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Rydall Hall arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 1.

Mail steamer Coromandel from Calcutta arrived.
Mail steamer Parramatta from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-16
Bar Silver	38 3-8

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is understood that the Committee selected by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to report on the present system of rationing British Troops in India, commences its inquiry at Bangalore on the 1st March. The committee is composed of Brigadier-General Barnard, President ; Major Dixon, K. O. S. Borderers, and Captain and Quarter-master Strachan, Wiltshire Regiment, members. They will visit also Lucknow, Meerut, and Pindi.

THE Secretary of State has decided that leave, on private affairs, may be reckoned as part of a Royal Engineer officer's tour of Indian service in the case of those officers who proceeded to India subsequently to the 11th March, 1886, and who are under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

SANCTION has been accorded to the resignation by Lieutenant A. R. Finlay, Bedfordshire Regiment, of his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps.

IT has been decided that the Indian troopships on the outward voyage shall call at Aden when they have on board for that place three or more officers, or five or more men, or one officer and three or four men, or two officers and two men.

THE date of the assembly of the Nowshera Cavalry Camp has been changed to March 3.

IN furtherance of a scheme for the supply of pure aerated waters at rest camps, &c., to troops moving to and from Bombay and Karachi in the trooping season, the Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of four machines for the Jhansi, Sher Shah, Meean Meer, and Karachi rest camps ; the amount to be repaid in six yearly instalments of Rs. 2,500.

IT is reported from Kajuri Kach that a sentry was shot dead at his post on the 21st ultimo, and his rifle stolen. Nothing is yet known of his murderers.

A CURIOUS fact in connection with one of the transparences exhibited at the recent meeting of the Photographic Society of India—that of an Andamanese head, life size—was that on the retina of the eye, distinctly visible, were seen the details of the landscape at which the subject must have been looking at the time the photograph was taken.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE colours of the late 10th Madras Infantry, which were in charge of the 15th Madras Infantry, have been sent from Secunderabad to Vellore, to be lodged in the church at the latter station. The depot of the regiment is located at Vellore.

LIEUTENANT A. H. ALLENBY, M.S.C., having been permitted by the Government of India to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Transport Department, has been instructed to rejoin his regiment, the 13th Madras Infantry.

THE winner for the best report in the Calcutta Chart and Compass Competition is Mr. Panchaud, who last year got the first prize for the best time.

ONE thousand kukries and daos are being got ready in Fort William Arsenal for issue to British and Native troops, other than Gurkhas, who are on service on the Burma frontier.

THE Government of Bengal has asked that the two mountain guns now at Lunglegh may be transferred to the local civil authorities for use by the Military Police in the Lushai Hills. Pending final orders they will be left at Chittagong, and it is proposed to train the Military Police in the service of the guns.

CAPTAIN H. FINN, of the 21st Hussars, stationed at Secunderabad, who came out to India with the regiment as Adjutant in 1887, has been appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Madras establishment.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a permanent Secretary to the Mobilisation Committee at Army Head-quarters. He will be borne on the regular establishment of the Quarter-master-General in India, with the status of a Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, and have a staff salary of Rs. 400 a-month, in addition to the pay of his rank. Under this sanction the temporary arrangement hitherto in force will be made permanent.

THE area under paddy cultivation is now estimated at 4,467,438 acres, or 252,415 acres more than the actuals of last year, and 15,800 acres more than the estimate given last month. Considerable increases in area are reported from Amherst and Pegu, while the Bassein estimate has decreased The estimates of outturn given last month are unchanged. It is estimated that there will be available for export 1,637,000 tons for cargo rice equivalent to 27,746,000 cwts. of cleaned rice, including what is required for Upper Burma.

PERHAPS the youngest Volunteer in India is to be found in the Coorga and Mysore Rifles, to which no Cadet Corps is attached. Walter Burton closed his twelfth year on the 1st instant. He stands 5ft. 5in. high and measures 37½in. round the chest. He has just completed his course of musketry with the Martini Henry rifle, and made the following scores :—Recruit's Course, 160 points ; Annual Course, first and second periods, 98 points. He is the son of Sergeant-Instructor Burton, of the same Corps, and was till lately a pupil of St. Mark's School, Mercara.

HIS EXCELLENCY M. CLEMENT THOMAS, the Governor of the French Settlements in India, is about to proceed to France on six months' leave of absence by the Messageries boat of the 12th May. He will be accompanied by M. Galot, Chef du Secretariat, and M. Ruillier, Lieutenant d'Infanterie de Marine, Orderly Officer.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Madras Government from the Government of India intimating that his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to sanction the opening to passengers and traffic of the section between Bezwada and Godavery of the East Coast Railway.

A BRAHMIN of Burdwan, Bidhu Bhusan Mukerji, had two comely daughters, for whose hands there were several suitors. The father opened negotiations with the more pressing lovers for the disposal of the maidens. The elder daughter was practically disposed of to no fewer than three men, and the younger to two, the father taking money from all the suitors, who were, of course, ignorant of the real state of affairs. Eventually, however, they discovered how they had been duped ; a fight ensued between the adherents of the rival lovers and those of the prospective father-in-law, and in the end the old man was placed before the Magistrate and sentenced to nine months' rigourous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 475. The Bengal High Court has upheld the conviction and rejected the mercenary parent's appeal.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PALMER's operations in the Northern Chin Hills are being attended with much success, and the pacification of the country is being rapidly brought about. The tribesmen had surrendered 200 guns up to the 20th ultimo, together with six captives. The telegraph line to Tiddim is to be begun early this month. General Palmer is now about to proceed from Fort White to Hanta by way of Falam, taking with him two mountain guns and 75 men of the Norfolk Regiment. He will also probably send a column southwards to Haka, and visit the Tiang Tiang hills. Captain Presgrave remains in command of Fort White and the outposts.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 18th February was 215 against 198 and 257 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 102. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 9 and 5 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 56. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against *nil* in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 87 and 19 respectively against 66 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·0 per mille per annum against 33·2 the mean of the last five years.

GOVERNMENT has recently ordered that conditional resignations of public servants should, under no circumstances, be permitted in future. One of the conditions prohibited is that of a public servant resigning on account of age or ill-health on the condition of his son or a relative being employed in his stead.

CAPTAIN A. D. G. SHELLEY, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, having proceeded to Chatham to undergo a course of Practical Military Engineering, will be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Barnett, Executive Engineer, Villapuram-Guntakul State Railway.

IT is said that Mr. R B. Michell will Act as Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Madras during the absence of Mr. Wedderburn, on leave.

THE news of Lord Dunmore's arrival at Constantinpole follows very rapidly upon that of his arrival at Kashgar. His Lordship's ride through Russian Central Asia must have been a particularly trying one in the depth of an unusually inclement winter. His intention at starting, we believe, was to have travelled north to the Aral Sea and thence crossed the desert to Khiva, from which he meant to make his way *via* Bokhara and Samarkand, to Merv and Meshed, on through Khorassan to the Persian Gulf and back by sea to Karachi ; but evidently circumstances have arisen to interfere with the carrying out of this tremendous journey. Major Roche, Lord Dummore's travelling companion, was to have returned from Kashgar to India, *via* Gilgit.

THE Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher, the Nepalese Envoy, before leaving Calcutta for Khatmandu, forwarded the handsome sum of Rs. 2,000 as a donation from the Maharani to Lady Roberts' Fund.

CALCUTTA's farewell to Lord Roberts will probably take the form of an evening entertainment, at which an address, acknowledging his Excellency's notable services to the Empire, will be presented. It is also proposed to place a portrait of his Excellency in the Town Hall.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of Barrackpur as a 2nd-Class Station Command, and the reduction of Jullundur from 1st to a 2nd-Class. The Colonel on the staff and his Station Staff Officer will be transferred from Jullundur to Rawalpindi, the 2nd-Class Station Staff Officer of the latter place being sent to Jullundur.

THE SEQUEL TO THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

DEFAMATION OF A POLICE OFFICER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mohunsing Dhunsing, a Hindu victoria-driver, appeared to answer a charge of defamation brought against him by Mr. Framji Bhicaji, detective inspector, Bombay Police. The complaint was that the accused had made a certain statement in connection with the Rajabai Tower Tragedy affair, which was subsequently published, and in which it was stated that the complainant received Rs. 5,000 from a Memon as illegal gratification to show him favour in the exercise of his duties, as a police officer. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Shamrao M. Rele represented the accused.

Mr. Jardine said that this was a case of defamation, in which the complainant was an inspector for a long time in the Bombay Police Force, occupying a responsible post in that Force. It was a charge brought against one Mohunsing Dhunsing for a certain statement that he made on the 18th June, 1891. His Worship was reminded of the Rajabai Tower Case, which happened in the middle of the year 1891, and during the hearing of the case there was a certain amount of excitement prevalent in the mind of a portion of the public, and some agitation in the mind of a certain community, in regard to the conduct of the police. The statement purported to be made by the accused reflected upon the character of the complainant. The statement was one to which no credulence would be given by reasonable persons. But it became important to take notice of it in one way, that the statement had been actually used as one of the grounds, to support the complaints against the conduct of the police by reasonable and responsible persons, in a petition addressed to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council and also to the Secretary of State for India through the Bombay Government. The statement was appended to that memorial, in which the conduct of the police officers entrusted with the enquiry of the Rajabai Tower Case, was complained of. The statement was defamatory, and although no reasonable person would ever give any credulence to it, yet it was likely to injure the reputation of the complainant amongst those persons who believed it to be true. The statement was taken down at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. It was alleged in the statement that the complainant was bribed by a payment of Rs. 5,000 to favour a Memon in the Rajabai Tower Case. The statement was submitted to the Government and the Secretary of State in support of their prayer to appoint a commission to inquire into the conduct of the police. He would call the complainant, who would in his evidence tell the court that there was not a word of truth in the statement so taken down and afterwards published.

Mr. Framji was then called to give evidence but Mr. Shamrao suggested that as the information was sworn to and the accused did not intend to cross-examine him on the statements made therein, the complainant might not be called and to save time Mr. Jardine might call the next witness.

Mr. Jardine thought he would formally bring the complainant into the witness-box and have him answer a few questions, which he assured the court would be very short.

Mr. Framji Bhicaji, Detective Inspector, Bombay Police Force, being called and examined by Mr. Jardine, said that he had been a detective inspector in the Bombay Police Force for the last twenty-three years. He was one the officers who took a part in the inquiry regarding the Rajabai Tower Case. He knew the statement alleged to have been made by the accused, which was annexed to the information. The Inspector Framji referred to therein was witness himself. There was no other inspector of that name in the police force in 1891. The description of the dress given in the statement was fairly the same as that of the witness. There was no truth in the statement that the witness drove in the victoria of the accused with a havildar and a Memon, on the Monday after the ladies fell from the Tower or at any other time. There was no truth in the statement that a Memon or Mahomedon paid witness Rs. 5,000 or any other sum. The statement that Rs. 500 were paid to a havildar was also untrue. The whole statement was false. The inuendo in the statement was to shelter some one in connection with the Rajabai Tower Case. The statement was appended to a petition sent to the Secretary of State through the Local Government, praying for an enquiry into the conduct of the police in connection with the Rajabai Tower Case. That statement was made to injure the reputation of the witness. If it was true it would have rendered witness liable to be prosecuted in a Criminal Court and dismissed from the police force.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shamrao, witness said that he knew the accused previous to 1891 as a victoria driver. Witness was an inspector of public conveyances. He knew that in 1891 there was a great deal of agitation regarding the Rajabai Tower affair, and a certain section of the public considered the police had not been doing their duty.

Mr. Sorabshah Bomonshah Kapadia, a vakeel of the High Court, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that he did not know the accused. He had not seen him before ; he had seen a man like him before. Mr. Kapadia objected on grounds of privilege to answer questions as to who accompanied him when the statement was taken down and how the statement was interpreted and what were the names of the persons present when the statement was taken. But his Worship overruled the objection. Mr. Kapadia then answered every question put to him by Mr. Jardine, counsel for prosecution ; but he (Mr. Kapadia) finally remarked that he was in the hands of his Worship and should not be held responsible for breach of etiquette as a lawyer as he had only to answer the questions by order of the court. Witness further said that a victoria-driver, named Mohunsing Dhunsing, did not come to him. He could not say if Mohunsing Dhunsing came to him. He had heard the name before. It was in connection with the Rajabai Tower Case. That man had a remarkable resemblance to the accused. He was not sure whether that man was the accused. He saw the man at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. It was for the first time that he saw him at that time. Witness said he saw him first while going to Mr. Craigie in a victoria. The accused was following the victoria of the witness. To the best of witness's belief he was a victoria-driver. Witness could not say how the accused came to follow him. Witness knew that he was following him. Witness was informed by Mr. Devitree, a Parsee tea merchant. He was in witness' victoria. He told witness in his office that he wanted witness' assistance to have a statement of a man taken. The man was taught by another person. Who the other person was witness did not know. It was on the day that the statement was taken. It was the statement of the gharry-walla Mohunsing Dhunsing, that Mr. Devitree wished him to take down. When witness came out of his office, he saw Mohunsing in his victoria. He did not know who told the victoria-walla to go to Mr. Craigie's office. He did not go up to witness' office but remained seated in the gharry. The witness, Mr. Devitree, and the accused went to Mr Craigie's office, where Mohunsing made a statement in Hindustani which the witness interpreted into English to Mr. Craigie. The whole statement was interpreted correctly. Mr. Craigie took down the statement correctly. He had read the statement annexed to the information. It was a correct rendering of the whole statement. Witness had no reasonable doubts about it. The complaint was the inspector referred to in the statement. Mr. Devitree was present the whole time the statement was being taken. He was acting as a member of the Tower Committee. The committee was formed on the 18th of June, 1891, but not in the expanded form it afterwards assumed. The statement once being taken down, it remained in Mr. Craigie's possession. It was afterwards printed and annexed to a memorial sent to the Secretary of State for India. The object was to get an inquiry into the conduct of the police in regard to the Rajabai Tower Case. To effect the object the statement was joined to the memorial along with other statements.

Cross-examined, the witness said he was appointed a vakeel by Mr. Ardeshir Kamdin on behalf of the family of the deceased immediately after the incident. That sad event took place on a Saturday. The committee that was formed were also called upon to bring evidence to show that the police were not doing their duty. He saw Mr. Devitree about three times in regard to the Tower Case, almost every commmittee meeting that he attended. Witness did not take any statement himself. He had been to Mr. Devitree's shop at Kalbadavie about three times in June, 1891. It was not true that witness saw the accused at Mr. Devitree's shop. It was not true that witness took down the accused's statement in the shop. It was not true that he drove in accused's victoria to Mr. Craigie's office.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said he did no know where Mr. Divitree resided. Witness was a member of the committee from the beginning. He could not say whether he was still a member as he did not know if the committee existed. He had no communication with the committee for several months.

Mr. Dare Craigie, solicitor and attorney of the High Court, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that on the 18th June, 1891, the last witness had gone to his office. With him came one Cursetje Devitree and some other person. He was not able to state if the accused was there or not.

Mr. Jardine : Who was the other person besides Devitree ?

Mr. Craigie : I decline to answer that on the ground of privilege.

Mr. Jardine : How do you claim privilege in this question ?

Mr. Craigie : Under Section 126 of the Evidence Act.

The Magistrate : What does the section say ?

Mr. Craigie : It prevents me from disclosing any communication made to me by or on behalf of my client in the course of my professional employment.

The Magistrate : How can you say that this was a privileged communication ?

Mr. Craigie : Any communication, made to me during my professional employment, was a privileged communication. The only knowledge I have is from the communication made to me in the course of my professional employment. I am asked to disclose that communication, which under the section I am expressly prohibited to do. Apart from the communication, I have no knowledge of the name of the person.

The Magistrate : Can you cite any authority ?

Mr. Craigie : Section 126 of the Evidence Act.

The Magistrate : But if you look at the illustrations, you will find that a communication of the kind you suggest is not mentioned there.

Mr. Craigie : Illustrations are not supposed to cover every question that may arise.

Mr. Jardine (To the witness) : Will you tell me the name of the person ?

Mr. Craigie : I cannot answer the question.

Mr. Jardine : You must.

Mr. Craigie : The only way in which I can answer the question is by disclosing the communication of my client.

The Magistrate : It was, I believe, a third person who communicated it to you. I hold this is not a privileged communication.

Mr. Jardine : Now that his Worship has ruled against you, would you tell us the name ?

Mr. Craigie : I certainly decline to give the name.

The Magistrate : I rule against you, and you must answer the question.

Mr. Craigie : I respecfully decline to answer it.

The Magistrate (smiling) : I will have to order you to be locked up then ! (Laughter.)

Mr. Jardine: Let us know, who was your client ?

Mr. Cragie : I decline to answer the question on the ground of privilege.

Mr. Jardine : Do you mean seriously to claim privilege and decline to mention the name of your client ? If so ; what are your grounds ?

Mr. Craigie : I have already stated the grounds on which I rely.

After some further discussion his Worship reserved decision on the question of privilege, and told Mr. Craigie not to attend the court again until he heard from his Worship.

Mr. Jardine submitted that under the circumstances he could not proceed further with the case.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday, the 15th instant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presiding, and there were also present :—Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas, and Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsi, and Harkisondas Narotumdas.

IRRECOVERABLE WHEEL-TAX BILLS.

The Committee resumed consideration of letter No. 25178, dated 20th ultimo, forwarding a statement of irrecoverable bills and requesting sanction, under Section 216 of the Municipal Act, to write off the amount, *viz.*, Rs. 1,261-4-7 for the reasons given against each case.

Mr. Dharamsi remarked that bills for wheel-tax should not be allowed to run into arrears for three or four quarters, and that they should be recovered anyhow after one quarter's tax became payable.

The Chairman said the matter had been discussed on a previous occasion, and it was understood that no credit would be allowed until gentlemen had left the country. The attention of the collector should be drawn to the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said all that could be done would be done.

Mr. Dharamsi brought to the Commissioner's notice that all private carriages and horses were not paying wheel-tax, People who had a large number of horses escaped payment of the full tax.

Mr. Harkissondas said he doubted such could be the case, as the inspectors were vigilant. They sometimes got into his stables all of a sudden, and personally examined the carriages and horses.

Mr. Javerilal thought that Mr. Dharamsi should give information privately to the Commissioner regarding the instances of laxness that came to his knowledge.

Colonel Wilson was of opinion that such information should be given to help the Commissioner.

The matter was then allowed to drop; and the required sanction was given.

ANNUAL REPAIRS AND PETTY WORKS.

The Committee next considered a letter No. 25574, dated 24th ultimo, from the Commissioner, stating that the Executive Engineer reports that for the work of annual repairs and petty works and for the supply of building materials during 1893-94, it is best to follow the course adopted by Government in the Public Works Department, viz., to fix our own rates and to invite tenders thereon, it being for the contractors to state at what percentage above or below the rates they will undertake to do the works. Stating that for this reason he has instructed the Executive Engineer to invite fresh tenders in the manner suggested by him. Requesting sanction to the present contracts being continued for one month beyond their contract time.

Dr. Viegas said the Executive Engineer had experience in the Public Works Department, and he thought it would be advantageous to follow his advice. The Municipal Commissioner agreed in the suggestion, and Dr. Viegas thought the Committee should sanction the proposal.

The Committee granted the required sanction.

MAULED BY A TIGER AND BITTEN BY A MONKEY.

The Committee considered a letter No. 25683, dated 25th ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting that Hari Devji, one of the animal keepers of the Victoria Gardens, was about two years ago severely mauled by a tiger, in consequence of which his left arm up to the elbow joint was amputated. On his re-employment he was again bitten by a monkey last November, from the effects of which he has now recovered, but is quite unable to do his duties. Requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction as a special case a monthly pension of Rs. 4 to the applicant from 12th February, 1893 ; the amount to be met out of the grant for pensions and gratuities. Stating that the man has served the Municipality for 4 years and 8 months and his pay is Rs. 8 per mensem, and the medical certificate shows that he is incapacitated for further service.

The Chairman suggested the advisability of giving a donation or some gratuity as a lump allowance.

Colonel Wilson and other members were in favour of the Commissioner's proposal, and it was accordingly sanctioned.

WATER FOR THE KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

The next matter was further consideration of letter No. 24950, dated 16th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding, for the approval of the Committee and the Corporation, under Section 288 of the Act, copy of draft agreement, which it is proposed to be entered into with the Kurla Municipality for a period of five years for the supply of water within their Municipal limits. Stating that, in most respects, the agreement is similar to the one entered into with the Bandora Municipality, except that the rate for water supplied to dipping wells and public fountains for gratuitous use by the public is fixed at As. 8 per 1,000 gallons. It also provides that the Kurla Municipality should exempt this Municipality from the payment of any tax or rate in respect of all water-works and buildings and lands in connection therewith situated within their limits. Further consideration of letter No. 153, dated 14th ultimo, from the President, Kurla Municipality, forwarding a petition and requesting that a lower rate may be fixed for water taken into dipping wells in Kurla for free supply to the public.

The Municipal Commissioner, in placing before the Committee facts and figures relating to the matter, said that if the rate was lowered the Kurla Municipality would have to pay Rs. 920 instead of Rs. 2,500, which they would pay at the higher rate, thus making a profit of Rs. 1,580. Mr. Acworth did not see why they should reduce the rate. He failed to see why, on a hypothetical case, they should reduce the rate, for they should get Rs. 1,580 less than they were entitled to get.

Colonel Wilson said charity begins at home, and he was not in favour of reducing the rate.

After some further discussion, the disposal of the matter was postponed for a week.

After transacting some further business, the Committee adjourned.

PUNJAB and Sind having both suffered badly at the hands of the English cricketers, determined to try and get some satisfaction out of each other ; and a one-day's match came off on Saturday. Punjab (thanks to the assistance of two of the English team, who made 102 out of the total score of 146) won by *one* run !

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

THE LORD BISHOP'S CHARGE.

OPENING the Diocesan Conference on Tuesday, the Lord Bishop of Bombay delivered the following charge :—

Four years and more have elapsed since I last addressed the Diocese from this place. The reason for exceeding the interval which is expected to separate two Charges has been the simple one of physical inability. Work in India tells on nerves and brain, and at the time when the Charge should have been written, I had to seek fresh energy in Europe, and defer it to another cold season. The delay has been a gain to us, I think, as I am able to bring before you to-day the Resolutions of a Synod of the Province, held a few weeks ago at Calcutta. But first a few words about our own Diocese.

DIOCESAN WORK SINCE THE LAST CHARGE.

Few changes of importance have taken place in the four years under review. I trust there has been growth and development. I should be ungrateful were I to forget that there has been such, but it has taken place within the lines of existing work and not in the form of fresh departures ; a consideration, I must freely confess, which has led me to question sometimes whether all could be right at headquarters, whether fresher powers of initiative be not seriously needed at your head. But at any rate there is growth to be thankful for—deepening of spiritual life in at least some of our more settled congregations, building up, and consolidation of work prematurely extended, and, I believe, a wider appreciation of the meaning of our catholic privileges as membess of the great historic Church, by which the life of the Incarnation is perpetuated. I would also note with much thankfulness that I believe that during these four years there has been a marked development among us of a spirit of tolerance and large-heartedness in the mutual relations of churchmen, that divergences of even a marked type have been found compatible with mutual charity, and that where agreement is not to be looked for, there has yet been a tacit understanding that we should construe the words and actions of our brethren not only with fairness but with generosity. Statistics I am relegating to an appendix, but there are one or two items of advance for which I would record my thankfulness. One is that our educational opportunities have been increased in several quarters, as the confidence of the parents of the Presidency has been more and more extended to our schools. Another is the increase of the Native Ministry.

ORDINATIONS OF NATIVES OF INDIA.

During the period under review, I have ordained two Indian Deacons to the Priesthood, and have laid my hands on two Indians as Deacons. Four such Ordinations in as many years may appear to represent but a slight advance : but such things are matters of proportion, and unhappily in Western India a very small actual total may represent progress not attainable in former years. I hope, moreover, that these Ordinations are but an earnest of greater progress in the future, especially now that the work of the C. M. S. Divinity School at Poona has brought forth its earliest fruits.

GUILDS.

Another point on which I must just touch is the progress of Guilds and Associations for the furtherance of the spiritual life. Ideally, Guilds are not needed, nor are special obligations desirable ; as the Church should be the one great Guild, and the Baptismal Vows, the single standard. But in practice I believe that Guilds and their special promises, the carrying-out of their few simple rules, and their suggestions for daily devotion are singularly helpful among us—especially in a country like India, where we are living in contact with heathenism ; and in a body whose particular circumstances conduce, as do those of our Church, to a great deal of nominal membership hardly realised as carrying any obligations. After all, the real principle of our Guilds does not tend, I believe, in any way, to the depreciation of our membership of the Church. On the contrary, a Guild wisely worked will take this as the single object of its Rules—to remind those who might otherwise forget it of the meaning of their position in the Church, and of the obligation of the vows of their Baptism. This I trust is being largely effected by the springing-up of these bodies among us.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE DIOCESE.

In four years many losses are to be expected, and this Diocese has not been exempt. We have lost by removal from among us to a higher post of usefulness one, perhaps the most, universally respected of the clergy with whom I had worked ever since I took charge of the Diocese, the Rev. Father Page, lately Provincial Superior of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, now Superior-General of the Community. I shall be expressing the feeling of many if I apply to this one loss the single word which rises naturally to my lips, and say that to me he is irreplaceable. The Archdeaconry has changed hands since I last addressed you, and we have lost one of the few learned clergy with whom I have been permitted to work in the Venerable Charles Johnston. To the careful organizing of his successor we owe the programme of the Conference on which we are to enter to-morrow. Nor ought I to omit mention of the fact that during my absence in Europe last year the Diocese was happily administered by one who was still a junior chaplain when this heavy duty was unexpectedly imposed on him. Our losses by death have been heavy. One saintly, suffering, hidden life was closed only a few weeks ago, that of Brother Beale, the Deacon in perpetuity, prevented by his bodily affliction from aspiring to the higher office which otherwise he might so worthily have filled, but exhibiting consistently, to all who knew him, to what a height of personal sanctity unassuming lowliness could rise. Of the others whom we have lost during these three years, one was known to hardly any among you ; had made proof of his chaplaincy but a few months in the distant station of Aden, but had in that short time shown something of what might have been looked for had he been spared for Indian work. Another had stamped himself deeply on the hearts and lives of not a few, first in a Railway community, and then, for a short time, among soldiers. A third had been my pupil of old, my friend from that time till his death, unsurpassable in the quiet, dignified recollectedness of all his public ministrations, a useful, conscientious chaplain in the discharge of all his duties. But I need not touch farther upon partings, whether resulting from death or from removal. And with the tributes paid already to our losses, I pass beyond the sphere of the Diocese to what affects us as a unit in a Province.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE SYNOD OF THE PROVINCE HELD AT CALCUTTA IN JANUARY, 1893.

And here it is my duty to bring before you the Resolutions of the Synod of Bishops holden at Calcutta last month. The first of these Resolutions has reference to that increase of the Episcopate, or, perhaps I ought rather to say, that development of Provincial organisation, which has taken place since 1888, the date when the Bishops had last met. It runs as follows :—"That, without regarding as in all points desirable precedents the methods adopted in each case, we desire to record our thankfulness to Almighty God for what has been accomplished during the past five years for the increase of the Episcopate of the Province, and our gratitude to the Metropolitan for the energy, judgment, and liberality with which he has conducted the difficult questions which it involved." I have twice been called upon, since I last addressed you, to take part in the Consecration of Bishops, once at Ranchi, in 1890, when a Bishop was consecrated for Chhota Nagpur, and again, at Calcutta, in January of this year, when we consecrated the first Bishop of Lucknow. I have spoken of these Consecrations as representing a development of Provincial organisation rather than an increase of the Episcopate ; because during the period under review the Church in Southern India has been deprived of the two venerable Coadjutors who had relieved the Bishop of Madras of the superintendence of the Tinnevelly Missions since their Consecration in 1877, and no arrangement has yet been made for supplying their places. But while the number of Bishops in the Province has not been actually added to the Consecrations for Ranchi and Lucknow represent an important development in Provincial work and organisation. Neither of them, I am sorry to say, represents a final solution of the far from easy question, how to add to the number of our Dioceses as the work of the Province develops ; and hence it is that the expression of our thankfulness had to take a qualified form. We had to say that the methods adopted are not in all points desirable precedents. I must explain this qualification in detail, to make the meaning of the Resolution quite clear. The difficulty to be met consists in this, that the boundaries of the original Dioceses having been settled by Act of Parliament, nothing short of a fresh Act for which it is not thought desirable to apply, could make it possible for new Dioceses to be constituted with wholly independent jurisdiction, within the limits of any territories of her Majesty acquired before 1832, the date of the original settlement. The North-West Provinces in great part, and Chhota Nagpur as a whole, were acquired before that date, and therefore cannot be assigned, with full effect, to Dioceses marked out at present. With regard to territories such as these, it was open to the Bishop of Calcutta, to whose Diocese they legally belong, to adopt one of two alternative courses. He might obtain the assistance of Coadjutors, with no permanent jurisdiction whatever, requiring fresh commissions from himself for every act which they were called upon to perform the arrangement under which Bishops Caldwell and Sargent were consecrated, and under which the suffragans in England have to act, or he might assign to Bishops to be consecrated for these duties a large measure of practical independence, securing to them consensual jurisdiction where coercive jurisdiction was unattainable, and giving them a permanent commission to represent him in Diocesan matters. This latter course appeared in every way preferable to the other, and what has been actually adopted where full subdivision and coercive jurisdiction were unattainable. The Bishop of Chhota Nagpur holds a permanent commission from the Bishop of Calcutta, which makes all acts done by him of the same binding force as though they were the acts of his Principal, so far as this can be affected by the consensual jurisdiction secured to him by the oath of the clergy of the district. For acts which require an actual legal sanction he is obliged to refer to Calcutta for the seal and signature of his Principal, but the terms on which he was consecrated reduce this reference to a form, and leave him full initiative and responsibity as though no references had ever to be made. The position of the newly-constituted Diocese of Lucknow is partly different, and partly similar to this. Oudh and a portion of the North-West Provinces having been acquired since the passing of the act it is competent to Her Majesty in Council to deal with them, as she had previously dealt with the Punjab and British Burmah, and to constitute a new Diocese within those territories, with entirely independent jurisdiction. Within those territories, therefore, the Bishop of Lucknow has all the status of a territorial Bishop. In the remainder of the North-West Provinces he stands on the same footing, as nearly as possible, with the Bishop of Chhota Nagpur, holding a standing commission from the Bishop of Calcutta, and enjoying consensual jurisdiction over the clergy. This settlement, while it still leaves something to be desired, has greatly strengthened the position of the Church, and goes as far in the desired direction as the very difficult circumstances would permit. The establishment of the Diocese of Lucknow has been helped forward by the munificent contribution of ten thousand rupees towards its endowment from the private purse of the Metropolitan, and this is what is meant by our expression of our gratitude to his Lordship for the liberality, as well as for the energy and judgment displayed in the settlement arrived at.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Under the heading of Translations of the Book of Common Prayer, I think I need only dwell on the progress which has been made in our own Diocese with the revision of the Marathi Prayer-book. The work was taken in hand in 1891 by a committee, of which I have been the chairman, and has occupied us during three sets of meetings, extending over two to four weeks each. We began at the beginning of the book, but have deferred everything between the title-page and the rubric before morning prayer with a view to placing the actual services in the hands of the people with the shortest possible delay. The services revised thus far include everything from the beginning of morning prayer down to the end of the Baptism of Adults with the exception of a portion of the Office for the Private Baptism of Infants. The Liturgical Gospels and Epistles have not been included in our work; in the hope that the committee may ultimately be saved their revision, and may be able to take advantage of the similar work which is now being done on behalf of the Bible Society, to whom we owe the existing translation of them. Warned by the experience of other revisers, alluded to in the third and fourth of the resolutions of the Synod, we are issuing tentative editions of each instalment of our work, in the hope that it may be tested by use before it is finally put forth, and that we may thus avoid the danger of producing a book either too scholarly to be undersanded of the people, or in any other way unworthy of the original. We have striven to be conservative in our revision, without leaving anything unrevised which was erroneous, inadequate or obscure. We have been guided throughout by the principles laid down by the Conference of Bishops in 1888—all-important not only for securing the authorisation of the Revision by the Province, but also as a condition of satisfying the requirements of the Society for the promotion of Christian knowledge; without whose always liberal assistance we should not see our way to producing the book at all.

FORMS OF SERVICE.

Of the resolutions coming under the head of "Forms of Service," I wish to call your attention to the first two. "That modifications consisting only in the curtailment, when special circumstances so require, of Matins and Evensong should be regarded as entirely in the Bishop's discretion. The same principle should govern any modification of the Table of Lessons and the Order of the Psalter. That in regard to certain omissions which we find are sometimes made in the use of the Offices for the administration of the Sacraments and those commonly called the Occasional Offices, care be taken to ascertain what variations of this kind are practised, and to repress, or at least control and restrict them." With regard to curtailments of morning and evening prayer, I have been led by long experience to the conclusion that there are very few cases indeed in which any abbreviation is desirable, beyond the omission, on week days, of the opening exhortation. When people are willing to sacrifice other things for the sake of attending daily services, I think it seldom makes any practical difference whether the time to be spent in church be lengthened or curtailed by a few minutes. The beauty of the offices as they stand is sacrificed by any curtailment, and I think the five minutes possibly saved are dearly bought by our even availing ourselves of the shortened Services Act—in European congregations, at any rate. With regard to Indian congregations, especially of uneducated people, a large discretion ought to be exercised by the clergy, and the only points on which experience has inclined me to touch are, first, the desirability of using a varied selection of Psalms, where the order of the Psalter is departed from, instead of keeping a congregation to a very few; and second, that where the regular lessons are not used, care should be taken to try and give the congregation continuous instruction by means of the lessons read: for instance, if the same people attend evening after evening, without being present in the morning, lessons from the Old Testament at Evensong may be chosen so as to form a continuous series instead of being taken in the order for Evening Prayer, interrupted as that is from day to day by the omission of the chapters assumed to be listened to in the morning; and, third, I would suggest that when lessons are selected in this way, it should be made a special study to secure that a single incident, or an instruction of a short and easy character, should constitute the whole of the matter read, so as to leave one clear impression upon the minds of uneducated people.

OMISSIONS IN SACRAMENTAL OR OCCASIONAL OFFICES.

With regard to the second of these resolutions, that which refers to ommissions understood to be made in the offices for the administration of the Sacraments, and these commonly called the occassional offices, I intend to call for a return from the clergy. There is only one matter to which I need refer at present under this head. I do not know whether there is any priest in the Diocese who ever follows a practice which used to be sadly common at one time, of commencing the Celebration of Holy Communion at the Offertory and the Prayer for the Church Militant, if the earlier part of the Service has been used, or is going to be used, at another time on the same day. But I trust that this remnant of slovenliness may disappear forthwith, if it ever obtains among us. It is a thing, I might say, unheard of in Christendom, except as sometimes admitted among ourselves, that the Lord's Feast should ever be celebrated with no reading of any portion of his Gospel, no application of that Gospel from the Epistles, no oblation of our understanding in the creed. The custom is one whose unintelligence is only equalled by its slipshod irregularity, and I trust that if I hear of it as ever being given way to, it may be mentioned only to be abandoned. Supposing that these portions of the service have been used, or are about to be used, at another hour on the same day, still at the most, the officiating priest need not spend more than, say, ten minutes in giving them a second time; the congregations on the two accasions are probably not the same; and in any case the hearing of God's word and the expression of our heart-felt belief in it are an integral part of the preparation prescribed to us by our Mother-Church, to be gone through for our soul's benefit then and there, as we draw near to the table of the Lord.

MINISTRATIONS OF STRANGE CLERGY.

The fourth heading of the Resolutions before us refers to the Ministrations of Strange Clergy, and it is possible that to many among you the rules laid down may seem to be over-stringent, and to savour of an unworthy suspiciousness. I can assure you, Reverend Brethren, even out of my own limited experience, and still more from what I know from other Bishops, that this is far from being the case. Putting aside altogether the fact that there are always impostors on foot, who have no claim to be clergy at all, it must always be borne in mind that out of a body like the Anglican Presbyterate, now numbering its tens of thousands, it is inevitable that there should be some unworthy members. It is one of the sad parts of a Bishop's experiences that the exceptions to the prevailing high standard are so terribly forced upon his notice. It is these exceptions which make precautions so necessary. And now let me call your attention to what are exactly the precautions which we have held that we must ask you to enforce. You are not called upon to treat any one as suspicious, about whom you have personal knowledge or, failing that, adequate testimony. It is where both of these are wanting that you are called upon to admit no ministrations by one of whom you know absolutely nothing, except that he wears a clerical dress and represents himself to be a Minister of our Church. In cases where you have personal knowledge or adequate testimony, you are called upon to communicate with the Bishop, and to inform him that a clergyman of another Diocese has ministered, or is ministering in our own. Had you ever perused that very sad piece of reading, the "black book" of a Province in England, you would understand only a great deal too well why we are obliged to enforce thes precautions. It must of course sometimes jar on a good man to be asked to produce proof of what he is. But it is better that the sensitiveness of good men should occasionally be exposed to a slight shock—which their very goodness should prepare them to put up with—than that even a single congregation should be ministered to upon a single occasion by an impostor or by a clergyman of bad character.

DISCIPLINE.

With regard to our Resolutions upon Discipline, or rather upon that portion of them which has been published, I need not say very much. It has been found especially in Missions in remote districts, that cases arise about discipline, where its first principles are forgotten or violated; where the exercise of corrective jurisdiction is complicated by personal disagreements, or carried on with a total oblivion of the objects and the proportion of punishment; that the enforcement of discipline proper is mixed up with such secular matters as keeping people up to their church-dues, or repressing the petty cliques of a small Native Christian community. But these things belong for the most part to a different stage of mission progress from that which prevails among ourselves, and I need not enlarge upon them here. The last of those Resolutions, that referring to the marriages of catechumens, is undoubtedly of importance to us in this Diocese, but as it affects only certain congregations, and, for those, requires detailed discussion in order to bring it into practice, I shall pass it over altogether for the present. And now I pass beyond the boundaries of India, to bring before you a single question of incalculable general importance, upon which I have felt bound to deliver myself—Without delivering myself upon which I should have felt that I was not reponding adequately to this, perhaps, the greatest opportunity which ever falls to the lot of a Bishop, his addresses to his Diocese as a whole. That question is the attitude to be adopted by churchmen in facing the question of the day, the application of what is called the higher criticism to the books of the Old Testament Scriptures.

THE OLD TESTAMENT AND THE "HIGHER CRITICISM." ATTITUDE OF CHURCHMEN TOWARDS IT.

Let me begin by defining very briefly what I mean when I use the term, the higher criticism. When an expositor would treat of any book in a comprehensive, scholarly fashion, the work before him falls at once into two parts. He must first assure himself that the text which comes before him represents what his author really wrote. And it is not until he has satisfied himself on this point that he can proceed to the second part of his task, the exposition of the ascertained text. Every question which relates to the text, to the question of what the author really wrote, is a question of criticism in general. But, again, criticism, as distinguished from exposition, must necessarily fall into two divisions. Given a book, assigned to a certain author; given a certainty, assured beyond dispute, that substantially it is the work of that author, and that not only in part but as a whole, and it is plain that the task of the critic will be merely to get together and to compare the extant texts of the work, and to decide from the evidence before him, which of those, or which selection from these represents the *ipsissima verba* left behind him by the author himself. To compare manuscripts and to decide between readings is all that is required in such a case. There is no call for what is styled Higher Criticism. But it is plain that in a great many cases the work must begin higher up. When a book or a collection of books has been handed down from generation to generation, it may be through uncritical ages, as the work of a certain author or authors, it is plain that comparison of manuscripts, and decision on the claims of various readings will not be the only task of the critic. He will have to ask, is the book as a whole, is each book of the collection as a whole, the work of the author or authors to whom it has been assigned in the past? More than that—does the book or the collection belong even to the generation or to the age in which the writer is said to have lived? Or, again, if the materials which compose it are to be attributed to that age and to that author, it may be asked if the exact form in which we know them be not due to some compiler or redactor who has edited the materials at a later period. It is to work upon such questions as these last the term "Higher Criticism" is applied. I adopt the term as a convenient and compendious one, not reading any meaning into the term, "higher," in either a sympathetic or an ironical sense, but simply availing myself of the word which is in people's mouths. It has at all events an appropriateness of its own as indicating that work on these lines does begin at a point *higher up* in the history of the documents to be dealt with than the mere comparison of texts or of manuscripts, whether or no it be regarded as higher, in the sense of exercising or of demanding higher powers, more delicate and highly trained instincts than the criticism in which more is taken for granted about which there may very well be two opinions. My general theme, then, is the application of the Higher Criticism, of the Criticism which begins higher up, to the books of the Old Testament Scriptures. But here let me lay down very clearly what I do, and what I do not profess to deal with when I approach such a subject as this. I have been trying to find my own way, and I wish to help you to find your way to an answer to one simple question—what ought to be the attitude of churchmen, and in special, the attitude of the clergy, towards questions of the authorship and dates of the books of the Old Testament Scriptures. To take the most familiar instance we all know that the question has been raised, whether the first six books of the Bible are, as a whole, the work of Moses and Joshua, handed down from their age to our own in the very form in which we have them in our hands, or whether the contents of those books, while substantially they belong to that age, were thrown into the form which they now bear by editors subsequent to that age; or whether, again, it has not even been established that they are altogether the work of later ages, containing little, possibly even containing nothing which can be certainly traced back to those two writers. Into the detailed arguments on either side of these questions I cannot pretend that I have gone at first hand. I have not had the training or the opportunities for grappling with the questions themselves; do not know that I possess the qualifications for using the opportunities had I been accorded them. And I am not sure but that for my own immediate purpose this is rather an advantage than the opposite. For I suppose that few or none among my hearers would be qualified to appreciate a detailed argument, if the speaker were qualified to draw it out. And I am quite sure that our congregations as a whole are not qualified to follow such an argument if the clergy were minded to put it before them. What is needed for the purposes of our office ir not that we should have, any one of us, an original opinion of our own on the question, whether Genesis in its present form has come down to us straight from the hands of Moses. What is wanted, what I regard as our bounden duty is that we should have a definite attitude towards these questions, and towards the workers who have made them their own; that we should have decided, and should know why we have decided, whether people who regard them as open, whether people who have arrived at conclusions very different from the traditional belief, are to be treated as friends or as enemies, are to be denounced as traitors to the faith, or to be welcomed as succourers of the distressed; or, again, are to be looked upon for the present in an attitude of suspended judgment. We are bound to have an opinion at any rate upon a point so crucial as this—whether one who regards it as open to him to ask whether one special Psalm was the work of King David or not, must be held to have broken with our Lord as the Infallible Teacher of the world. For if we are simply unprovided with an opinion upon a point so primary as this, we must evidently be running one of two risks:—We may play the part of obscurantists and alarmists, driving people away from the faith by treating them as heretics, almost as infidels, for even according a hearing to opinions which may prove to be harmless. Or, again, we may be betraying the faith by allowing people to drift unawares into positions where their Christianity will be endangered. We are bound then to have an attitude towards these questions, to have one, and to know why we take it up. We are bound to make it clear to ourselves, and to be able to make it clear to other people, that we have at least done all in our power to be neither timid alarmists, on one side, nor heedless guardians of souls, upon the other. When our mind is made up either way, we must act out the conviction arrived at, and trust that our mistake, if we have made one, will be pardoned and overruled to God's glory. But the one thing which we are bound not to do is to allow any carelessness or want of thought either to prevent our having an attitude at all, or to render it a matter of chance whether the attitude taken up be the right one. To assist you in making up your minds, how these questions of the Higher Criticism are to be regarded is the object of all that I have to say to you. And here let me pause for a single moment, and say a word of perhaps unnecessary deprecation. It is matter for unspeakable thankfulness that recent utterances on the question before us have been characterised by a spirit of tender charity, very different from the tone which once prevailed when people differed upon subjects of great moment. If you have read the masterly charge of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, which bears the title of "Christus Comprobator," I think you must have felt from first to last how the veteran student and expositor has kept one single object before him where the treatment of opponents was concerned not to attribute one unworthy motive, not to overstate one point of difference, to allow no room for one single insinuation that charity towards the people of Christ could be forgotten in zeal for his truth. And I would fain hope that the spirit of that charge represents to a very great extent the spirit which will prevail among ourselves as we speak and as we listen to-day. I know too well how impossible it is but that some among you should feel on the whole question that the handling of the most sacred of subjects has been characterised once and again by a spirit which has saddened and revolted you. You have felt, and with too good reason, that there existed a determination in some quarters so to handle the subject of criticism as to minimise, perhaps even to eliminate the idea of inspiration, of the supernatural as an element to be recognised in the Bible. And this has made it natural, perhaps inevitable, that every utterance upon Biblical criticism which but admits that fresh light may be looked for from the researches of critical scholars should be viewed with a certain suspicion. Allow me, then, to disclaim once for all any sympathy with that hostility to the supernatural; alas? that I should be compelled to use the term, which it is impossible not to recognise in many utterances on the subject of criticism. It is as churchmen that I ask you to listen to me: it is as a churchman that I desire to address you. And surely a churchman, as such, must live and breathe in the atmosphere of the supernatural. He belongs to the very body of Christ representing Him here upon earth; he claims to be drawing from the Saviour the nourishment of a life here, and now, which is nothing if it be not supernatural. He claims to be in personal communion with a Master unseen, but very near him; he believes that all around, but thinly veiled, there is a presence, a living, acting presence, as real, as near, as operative, as the material atmosphere which surrounds us—nay nearer, more operative, more real, in proportion as the spiritual world is more to us than the universe of matter. When I speak of the attitude of churchmen towards questions of Old Testament Criticism, I ask how those questions are to be regarded by men and women who think of their Saviour as near to them with a supernatural nearness which transcends the closest ties of this world. I ask you then to dismiss as unworthy any suspicion that in aught that I have to say to you I sympathise in the smallest degree with the desire so to handle the subject as to minimise the supernatural in the Bible. With thus much of preliminary caution, not absolutely necessary, perhaps yet not on that account to be omitted, I proceed to the first counsel which I have to offer you to be aware of unreasoning panics, of what I think that I do not characterise too severely if I call it the feeling of pious scare into which people have been betrayed before now when they have thought that the faith was endangered by fresh light or what claimed to be fresh light being thrown upon any subject connected with it.

(*To be continued.*)

SECOND SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

The second sitting of the Diocesan Conference was held yesterday morning, in St. Thomas' Cathedral, his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay presiding. The proceedings were opened by an address by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The subjects for consideration before the Conference, in the morning, were "The Pastoral Order of the Holy Ghost," which was introduced by the Rev. C. Mayhew, and "Systematic Instruction for Adults," which was introduced by the Rev. C. H. Badham. After the discussion over the above two subjects, the meeting adjourned for luncheon in tents on the Oval given by the Lord Bishop.

In the afternoon Rev. Goldwyer-Lewis introduced the subject of the "Studies of the Clergy"—(*a*) general, (*b*) with a view to preparation for the pulpit. A number of reverend gentlemen took part in the discussions.

The first subject for consideration was the "Pastoral Order of the Holy Ghost."

THE PASTORAL ORDER OF THE HOLY GHOST.

The Rev. C. Mayhew, in introducing the above subject, said: My Lord,—I feel that I cannot better bring the idea of the Pastoral Order of the Holy Ghost before this Conference than by quoting from a letter published in the *Leetfeel Diocesan Magazine*, in which the present Archbishop of York, then Bishop of Leetfeel, gave his reasons for forwarding the order and urging his clergy to join it. He writes: "To-day I deal with the need of a high standard of faithfulness in our Pastoral work and life; it is impossible not to see that in this matter there remains much to be desired. When we regard the work of the Pastor from a higher point of view, when we think of it not as a learned profession but as a heavenly calling, when we look at it, as it is presented to us in the Pastoral Epistles of St. Paul, or in the ordinature office of our own Church, we must surely feel that our Lord and Master expects from us for more than a punctual performance of our necessary duties. It was with a view to help us to a more perfect fulfilment of our duties that I instituted the P. O. H. G. The idea of our Union is not to create any new society but to quicken and strengthen the old. Our very name is chosen with the view to emphasising and accentuating the duties, the privilege, and the strength of our high calling. The Pastoral Order of the Holy Ghost. We are Pastors, we are in Holy Orders, we have received the Holy Ghost. We desire to be faithful Pastors; to work in our order; to be led by the Holy Ghost. In striving after this, we shall be helpers of each other's faith and joy. Such then was Dr. Maclagan's idea in laying the Order before his own clergy, which he did in December, 1883. Though originally confined to the Diocese of Lichfield it soon spread so that now there are members in every part of the world. When I first arrived in this Diocese, I sent a letter and copy of the rules to each clergyman in the Diocese, hoping that some of my brethren would see their way to join the Order without prejudice but in addition the Diocesan Society started on somewhat similar lines by your Lordship, for it seemed to me that by joining the guilds not only was a definite rule of life adopted, but a feeling of encouragement and enthusiasm was kindled by the knowledge that priests in all parts of the world were keeping the same rule, and daily pleading specially for us, as we for them, and, of course, their feeling could not be raised by a society confined to one Diocese, however helpful and useful in itself. I have sent the letter and rules to some of their clergy, and in time I hope that every clergymen in India may have copies of the rules, and I have sent copies to a member already. And now let me say a few words about the helpfulness of this society, especially in this country. Of course, I have had very little time to form a judgment, but it does seem to me, as I examine myself, that the order just meets the three great difficulties that beset me, and I should suppose that more or less beset every clergyman in India. What sort of priests we are so long as we do the routine work, and are easy to get on with and socially inclined and not too strict. If we are in the least energetic, they marvel at us, and I believe they think us rather mad to do more than is absolutely necessary and laid down in Government regulation. There being, therefore, little public opinion to keep us up to a higher standard, we are tempted to become perfunctory in our duty, if not actually lazy. Further we most of us so seldom meet with other clergy, we are so isolated, it is so difficult to hear religious questions adequately discussed, that we are apt to become happy also in our views, for so long as our sermons are not too long, and we do not make too great a call on our people's patience, or say anything very outrageous, the majority of them do not seem to care much what we do say or think. They sit passively and politely to listen, and they then proceed to their club and forget. Then there is the climate, our associates, our position, all of which are, or may become, snares. These are the trials which I find affect me more deeply and are constant, and knowing from some years' experience (I joined the Order on the day I was ordained priest) the great use these rules have to me, has given me confidence to press its claims on all my brethren in India, as I did formerly on those in Indian and the neighbouring diocese. Let me now read to you the rule of the order, and then point out how they fall under distinct heads, viz., method, study, and prayer. I will now read the rules—They are as follows: (1) To devote a fixed time daily to private devotion, including prayer, intercession, and meditation; (2) to give one hour at least in every day, or six hours in each week, to definite theological study; (3) to be especially faithful in visiting both the sick and the whole; (4) to be methodical, punctual, and thorough in all things, rising early, and at a fixed hour, having, as far as possible, definite times for different duties, and keeping a daily record of the work done for the Master; (5) to devote a fixed portion of our income to the service of God and the relief of the poor; (6) to observe in a loyal spirit, as God may guide us, the rules and directions of the Church; (7) on one of the days of each Ember season to read over on our knees the vows and exhortations of the Ordinal; and to make the day as far as possible a day of retirement for self-examination and prayer; (8) once in each year to seek for one or more days of seclusion from the world at some Retreat or Clerical Conference, for the reviving of our spiritual life, and for higher instruction in the ways of God and in the work of our calling; and (9) daily to endeavour ourselves to follow the blessed steps of His most Holy life, Whose we are, and Whom we serve, and to adorn the doctrine of God, our Saviour in all things. I have said these rules may be divided into three divisions, method, study, and prayer. Method, each rule as you may have noticed, has a word about method in it. We all of us know well the need of method if you go no further than official correspondence, and cemetry, and church accounts. We have often found to our cost, that without method there is loss of time. Yes, moments, hours, days seem to pass before we know that they have come, and this because we have not carefully planned out and arranged our day and the work to be done therein, and we must never be unmethodical, and the order helps us to keep our duty in mind so that each part has its allotted time and place. In this country we naturally begin our day early, but we seem more apt to trifle away the hours of our day and waste time, because of the climate and because of the fewduties most of us have to perform. If, however, we have definite hour for doing each duty, definite rules for prayer, study, visiting as well as to the amount and sort of recreation, we may conscientiously allow ourselves, then, our lax feelings will not be able to conquer us, and if they do we shall know that we are wrong, having some standard by which to judge ourselves in our nightly self examination. I have found too the daily record of the working for the Master; it is an excellent help and a wonderfully humbling rule, because even after a busy day when we put down things on paper we are led to see that how very little has been done satisfactorily or even honourably for Him. God will do the work if we fully do our part and study a certain time for His sake daily. For most of us there can be little cause to give up any work for the sake of study, for there are so many hours in the day when we can do little outside our homes. Men are thinking and reading all around us. They come to us with difficulties, and how are we to drive them or to lead the thought of our day. How are we to preach with any authority or interest to our most highly intellectual congregations unless we are men of systematic study. Personally I find that though there is plenty of time, there is nothing more difficult than reading systematically, and the definite rules come to my help, and we all have felt how meditation prayer and offices are at times in danger of being crowded out over and over again. So engagements, not always necessary, make us cry, "No time for prayer." We are tempted to limit the time we spend on our knees. See the help of our rule here. It bids us devote a fixed time daily to private devotions including prayer. Rule sixth already quoted refers to the daily offices and to the due keeping of fasts and festival, and rule 7 calling us to keep the Ember Days, is the greatest an instance, and by so doing we stir ourselves up to something like first year by contemplating the ideal set before us in our ordination service and by the vows we then all took. The rule about attending is difficult, but we at all events set apart one day in a year on which to approach God more nearly and in solemn communion with Him. Learn something of His will concerning us. Thus the rules bind its members nearer to God more closely to one another; and thus it strengthens their hands and elevates them.

SYSTEMATIC INSTRUCTION FOR ADULTS.

The Rev. C. H. Badham then read a paper on "Systematic Instruction for Adults" and many reverend gentlemen took part in the discussion of the subject.

STUDIES OF THE CLERGY.

The Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Archdeacon of Bombay, delivered an address on the studies of the Clergy—(*a*) general; (*b*) with a view to preparation for the pulpit."

The Rev. Archdeacon, in introducing the above subject, said that he begged to apologize, because he was afraid that he would not be able to give a very full outline of the subject as he had been incapacitated from doing any work for the last six weeks. However, he would try to treat the subject as fully as possible. The subject naturally divided itself into two parts. The second part was mentioned in Rev. Mr. Mayhew's paper read that morning. He quite understood that certain books were useful in the intellectual life of men. A man must have regular reading. If a man read for several weeks together, and then if he went on privilege leave and left off reading for a month, that would not do him any good. There must be systematic reading. He believed that the rules would be of the utmost use. A man should give time to reading, and he should be acquainted with what he was to teach or to treat. First of all, they must consider reading like their other work. If they had many visitations they should better gradually curtail them in order to perform other duties of cultivating their intellectual power. He had held appointments in up-country and in this city, but he had always ample time for reading. They must save time from rest and recreation in the morning and spend it on reading. The systematic or regular reading would be of the greatest advantage to all of them. They would take it that a man lacked time for systematic course of reading. The reading must not be one-sided, but considerations should be given to both sides of the question. They must not read a book without knowing the subject. They should not form an opinion on a subject unless they reached the end of it. They should try to be useful. They should not form an opinion of any subject unless they had a special knowledge of it. He remembered the remark made by his Lordship that morning that clergyman in India, perhaps did not find the same facility as clergymen in England for reading. If they had not the same means they should remove the difficulty. They had told that Indian clergymen were not in the line, but they must try to come in the light with the intellect of the day. They must devote time to systematic study and grapple with difficulties in a bold manner. They should not be satisfied with a smattering knowledge. Their studies must not only be systematic but liberal. Every clergyman must have more or less liberal education. They should be able to read classical and English authors. Theology should not be their only literature. Apart from the advantage of the liberal education many of them derived great amusement. The classical literature should not be set aside. The literature of their time had indirect bearing on their sermons and direct bearing upon the intellectual development. Why should they be kept from the purview of the benefit of the literature, which did a very great intellectual advantage to their minds. Those who were to be called upon to deliver lectures or sermons must be acquainted with the literature. Newspapers, novels and other standard works should not be read with a bias mind. They should not read the review of a book without being first acquainted with the subject matter. They should not form opinion on a book only on reading the review of it. There was a difference between higher and lower criticisms. They must avoid criticisms on sermons. Their reading had direct effects on their sermons. They must not read sermons with indifferent attitude, but they must read them with an attitude of humblest faith. If they were to preach sermons to the people they must go home to the heart of the people to whom they were preached. It had been sometimes said that sermons should produce effect when made on the faith of Holy Scriptures. John Ruskin had written about the labour of the power and the labour of the motives of work, stating that the strength of Divinity performed great influence. What they spoke must go to the heart. George Elliot had also said to the effect that it was absolutely necessary to preach good sermons. They must not overlook the social side. They should know the people and not only from the pastoral side but also from the social side. The scripture teaches them to be sympathetic and it elevates them to a higher level. Even what the wise men or orators said did not carry conviction if it had no reality behind it. What they spoke should touch the hearts. Rhetoric or wisdom or personal acquirements were of no avail if what they said had no reality in it. Truth always went to the heart and produced desirable effects. They should preach sermons according to the light of the Holy Scripture. What they preached should touch the hearts of men.

Rev Mr. Harris, Rev Mr. Mayhew, Rev Mr. Badham, and other gentlemen gave their opinions on the subject.

The Lord Bishop then made a few remarks on the subject, and the Conference was then adjourned until to-day, (Thursday.)

The letter of the dissentients to currency reform and the reply of the Private Secretary, have called forth but a fraction of local newspaper criticism. The anticipation of the counterblast, as it used to be called, was greater than the reality, when it was found that there was nothing argumentative about it, nor any palliative suggested in substitution of measures urged by the Indian Currency Association. Nothing more is being said on the subject, and it is now almost ancient history. It was rumoured the other day that a few of the native merchants and traders at Hautcollah and some of the shroffs, are being urged to follow up with a memorial on much the same lines, and lodge an objection to the withdrawal of free coinage. It has not been possible to ascertain if there is any real truth in the report; it is talked of, but the movement would seem to lack spontaneity.

The Maharaja of Kooch Behar and his guests are having good sport, the bag already including three tigers and three rhinos, besides other game. Lord Vallelort succeeded in bagging one tiger, while the Maharaja accounted for two of the rhinos in one day. A fine elephant and a bison were found, but managed to escape. Colonel Tillotson, the Hon. W. Lambton, Mr. Lindsay Daniell, and Captain A. E. Jenkins, of the Rifle Brigade, are among the guests.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockley's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE M. B. QUESTION.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday evening, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, presiding. There was an unusually large attendance of Fellows.

At the outset the Vice-Chancellor said that they would then proceed to take votes on the motion and amendment as if they had not been taken on the last occasion. They should think that the time which had intervened between the last meeting and that evening had not existed at all. The votes would be then taken, subject to the bye-laws of the University, and only those members, who were present on the last occasion, had a right to vote. All the Senators would understand that under the bye-laws those who were not present at the last meeting were not entitled to vote at all that evening. The Vice-Chancellor, therefore, asked the members to bear this fact in mind, and asked those Senators who had entered the hall that evening, and not on the previous night, not to vote on the motion or amendment as they were not entitled to do so under the byelaws.

Before they proceeded to vote upon the amendment, Mr. Lee-Warner begged leave to ask the Registrar as to how his question put to the Vice-Chancellor on the last occasion was entered into the minute-book. In one of the dailies, he was reported to have asked: "If the result declared by the Vice-Chancellor after a show of hands could not stand, what might be the result of the scrutiny." But they remembered he did not say so. If he did, he should have been trifling with the time of the Senate, and put a very foolish question. His intention was to know as to how they stood with regard to voting after the illegal objection raised by one of the tellers who refused to sign the list of names of the voters. He submitted on that occasion that the teller was compelled, according to one of the bye-laws, to sign the papers which he had collected. It was not left to the choice of the teller to sign or not to sign, and it was not permitted to the chair to declare or not to declare the result of the voting, but he understood the bye-law decided the question clearly. If the teller objected to sign the list, he must have set forth his reasons, which compelled him to take such an unpleasant course as he took.

The Vice-Chancellor observed that listening to Mr Lee-Warner, for the purpose of understanding him precisely, he (the Vice-Chancellor) could understand that Mr. Lee-Warner put a question with regard to the minutes of the last meeting. The minutes were not before the meeting for confirmation, and, therefore, he could not allow the question to be put to the Registrar. There was no motion before the house, and he could not hear any gentleman, but they must proceed to vote. With regard to the question Mr. Lee-Warner had raised, the Vice-Chancellor remarked there were several points in which he was inclined to agree with Mr. Lee-Warner.

Mr. Mehta: I have one thing to say.

The Vice-Chancellor: That may be said after the votes are taken.

Mr. Mehta: I wanted to withdraw my amendment. (Cries of "Order, Order.")

Dr. Hojel: I want permission to speak on a point of privilege. (Order, order.)

The Vice-Chancellor: Nothing could be done now.

Dr. Hojel: I ask permission to put a question with regard to the privilege of Fellows, which concerns every one of us.

The Vice-Chancellor: I cannot hear any member now. No question can be put until after the vote is taken.

Mr. Lee-Warner said that he begged to move a proposition under rule 64. (Cries of "Order, Order.") He was quite ready, if the Vice-Chancellor preferred, to move it under rule 60.

The Vice-Chancellor: This point is of complexity and difficulty. So far as I can judge, looking at the byelaws bearing upon the subject, I must say that Mr. Lee-Warner is entitled to move his proposition.

Mr. Lee-Warner said that he would proceed with the proposal, which he was permitted by the Vice-Chancellor to place before the meeting. The proposal was brought under the special circumstances of the case, and particularly in view of the whole discussion, and the course which the question had followed. The special circumstances of the case, as they were all aware, were very peculiar. When he put the question, the Vice-Chancellor with that fair judgment which always distinguished the chair, already stated that he felt inclined to agree with the speaker on the point. Their business on Monday, owing to the very conscientious scruples of Dr Cama, were reduced to such a pass. (Laughter.) This proposal was brought on account of that course being adopted. First of all they had a division by a show of hand which resulted in the rejection of the amendment, and it showed that the original motion had more support than the amendment. The indication of the opinion was then declared, and they had sixty-six votes in favour of the original motion and sixty-one against it. This was very properly done. A division was then demanded, and the teller could not according to the bye-law, say that he had a conscientious scruple, and would not sign the papers.

Mr. Lee-Warner here read the bye-law remarking that it was obligatory on the Vice-Chancellor to appoint four tellers, and those tellers must hand over the statements to the Vice-Chancellor. When a division was taken one of the tellers for the side which represented the supporters of the original motion declined to set in writing the numbers of statements, and Mr Lee-Warner reretted to say that with want of due respects to the chair the teller refused to sign the statements and hand them over to the chairman, who was accordingly unable to declare the result. Mr. Lee-Warner submitted that the teller had no right to refuse to sign the papers. The teller might in future, at any moment, refuse to sign the paper, and there might arise a very serious difficulty in taking votes. It was, therefore, a very serious question. It would be extremely difficult to determine whether or not the members who had written their names were present when they signed the papers. Would the Vice-Chancellor accept those papers as evidence that the gentlemen were present on the last occasion? That for the difficulty that had arisen the whole proceedings should be terminated. In this matter he had been content to take no part in the discussion for or against the proposal. He confessed, however, that he ought not to have given his reasons for all the arguments that were used, because really to compare the curriculum of or syllabus in Oxford or Cambridge with the studies prescribed for India was not worth their while, as it might be necessary to insist upon higer attainment of English in India than was required in Oxford and Cambridge. He regretted that the University did not recognise vernacular in higher studies. He said that until the books on medical science were translated into vernacular, which was a proper language for the people to read and understand, medical students would always labour under a disadvantage. For these reasons he would be content to advise the Senate to carefully weigh the question in all its bearings. He said that his friend Dr. Bahadurjee and others whose names he would not mention as they would be easily guessed, had shown marked power of discussion, abilities, and knowledge of English, which they display during the debate. And how did they obtain it? Certainly by going to England. The best men who had the honour of standing foremost in the profession had obtained great advantage by going to England, where the people lived in quite a different atmosphere. The Indian students by going to England were enabled to perform the duties of their profession properly, and in England they acquired such mastery of the English language as enabled them to easily follow the lectures. There was a very fair majority on the side he voted. It was a most important question but in effecting the changes they must proceed gradually. (Hear, hear.) If they brought their proceedings to an end, which might be called an unfortunate *fiasco*, many would consider that it would not be a loss even to the side who would have won, as there had been a full ventilation of the subject. It would assist the Senate and the Government when the question went up to the Government in the shape of a resolution for sanction. For these reasons he would move that the meeting might pass over to the next business on the statement.

Mr. Mehta: What next business?

Mr. Lee-Warner: If there was no further business, than I would propose a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta said that he had great pleasure in seconding the proposition, which was moved by Mr. Lee-Warner. He quite agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Lee-Warner, who was quite right in saying that the change and progress must be gradual. He entirely agreed with Mr. Lee-Warner about the culture of the students. With that view he brought forward his amendment. It was very properly pointed out by Mr. Lee-Warner that in a question like this there should be an unanimous resolution or a very large majority on one side to indicate the sense of the Senate. Mr. Lee-Warner pointed out that it would be a good thing if they made a gradual progress. But at the same time they must bear in mind that whatever progress the University made it must keep itself in touch with its surroundings. Whatever might be said about culture to be obtained in English and Scotch Universities, he heard it from a very good authority that, so far as mere degrees were concerned, they could be obtained from those Universities even by a fool. Thus it appeared that even in a country, without the atmosphere of culture, they could manage matters better in some respects. He asked to be allowed to speak on one thing more, namely, the conduct of Dr. Cama. Mr. Lee-Warner while speaking upon the subject, and commenting upon the conduct of Dr. Cama, rather forgot the bye-law which required that, without sufficient grounds the conduct of a Fellow should not be lightly held or commented upon. According to Dr. Mackichan the number of votes on each side was not counted.

Dr. Mackichan: Mr. Mehta's statement is correct; but I had asked Dr. Cama to come and jointly count the number of votes.

Mr. Mehta: But as the number of votes were not counted there was no scrutiny, and Dr. Cama was quite right in refusing to sign. (Oh! oh! and loud laughter.)

The Vice-Chancellor: Dr. Mackichan having given an explanation, Mr. Mehta must be allowed to proceed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mehta: I do not object to such things, Mr. Vice-Chancellor. I should be glad if some merriment could be had after this kind of excitement. We had enough of feelings on this question, and little merriment is on occasions allowable in a meeting of even so grave and serious a body as the University Senate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that he wished Dr. Cama would take an opportunity after he had finished speaking, and the Senate would hear his explanation, unless the Senate did not choose to allow members to contradict one another as in the Diocesan Conference.

Lord Bishop: You mean Decennial Conference.

Mr. Mehta: Oh, I beg the Lord Bishop's pardon. I meant the Decennial Conference.

Dr. Mackichan: I ask the protection of the Chair. Mr. Mehta should not be allowed to make such remarks.

The Vice-Chancellor: I think Mr. Mehta will not make such remarks as they lean towards personality.

Mr. Mehta: If Dr. Mackichan's feelings were hurt—

Dr. Mackichan: I claim protection from the Chair.

Mr. Mehta: I am surprised to find that Dr. Mackichan does not accept my withdrawal of the remarks. I did not intend to hurt Dr. Mackichan's feelings.

Speaking on the conduct of Dr. Cama, Mr. Mehta said that he was sorry that Dr. Cama could not come forward on the last occasion to give an explanation after Dr. Mackichan had addressed the Senate. In fact, Dr. Cama could not get an opportunity of explaining the matter. He was surprised to find that Mr. Lee-Warner was not as fair as he expected him to be. Speaking on the motion before the house, Mr. Pherozeshah remarked that in a subject of such a kind, the Senate must pass a resolution by a large majority, and not by two or five more votes.

Dr. Cama then rose and gave an account as to how he did the work of a teller in the last meeting. He said he was asked to go to this place first, then to the other, then to that. (Laughter.) If the fact of the occurrence amused the Senate he was glad to add to their merriment; but he assured the Senate that no body was more sorry to see such a termination of the discussion than he was on account of an unfortunate incident. He could not, however, bring himself to believe that he should sign a voucher, which he knew nothing about.

Dr. Mackichan observed that the whole "telling" was regular as he previously remarked. Instructions from the chair were received by the tellers very late, and by the time that Dr. Cama joined him he had commenced gathering sheets of paper from the members. Dr. Cama forgot that his business was simply that of a teller and not that of a scrutineer. He (Dr. Mackichan) simply did his duty as a teller, which was to assist the Senate by collecting papers which could have been done by a clerk or even a peon.

Mr. James Jardine advised Dr. Cama not to take upon himself to perform the duty of a teller in future. Speaking on the motion he said he would vote against it as it was not desirable that such a full meeting of business-men should be dissolved without doing any practical work.

Dr. Peterson also expressed his views against the meeting being dissolved.

The proposition of Mr. Lee-Warner then being put to vote, it was passed by a very large majority. Only five out of more than one hundred Fellows present voting against it.

The Vice-Chancellor then declared that the Senate had resolved that they should pass to the next business on the statement, but as there was no other business before the Senate, it was dissolved. He, however, asked the gentlemen present to listen to Dr. Hojel, who had a question to ask which concerned every one of them.

The Vice-Chancellor said that Dr. Hojel wished to put a question, and he, therefore, requested the Senators not to leave the hall.

Mr. Mehta said that as the meeting had been dissolved, Dr. Hojel could not bring any business.

The Vice-Chancellor stated that it was not a part of business but a formal question, and he would like to hear it before he decided whether Dr. Hojel was out of order or not.

Dr. Hojel said: I am much obliged for allowing me to put this question—a question of privilege which concerns—I may say intimately concerns the members of the Senate. Many of the gentlemen present would remember that on entering this Convocation Hall on Monday last, they received a handbill which was placed in their hands. In that hand-bill certain statements were put forward as regarded the professional attainments of the Examiners and the medical qualifications of certain gentlemen and members of this Senate. I say that, apart from this practice being wrong, the details that were given in the hand-bill were entirely wrong. They were defamatory, and I ask you whether this is permissible for any member of this Senate to use undeshand means of that kind to try to undermine the influence of any statement that certain members may make in the Senate, and I ask you to rule whether this is not a breach of the privilege. I may call it a serious breach of privilege. I consider such underhand practise unworthy of any gentleman, and certainly more so of any member of the Senate. I hope that such practice will not be allowed in future as it is very infamous.

The Vice-Chancellor remarked that he was asked to express his opinion on the subject, but his opinion would be just the same as that of any other man. He, personally speaking, did not see the hand-bill at all. But if it did contain defamatory statements, the Senate might be moved in the matter after a notice of motion was given. However, he was not sure if the Senate could take any steps in the matter. There was a course open also if the statement contained defamation to prosecute the author of it.

The Senate was then dissolved.

THE AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE HOME FOR NURSES.

The reception Lord and Lady Harris met with on Tuesday evening, at the Novelty Theatre, on the occasion of a performance given by the Victoria Theatrical Company, in aid of the funds of the Awabai Bhownuggree Home for Nurses, must have been as gratifying to their Excellencies as it was creditable to the loyalty and good citizenship of those who accorded it. On their arrival at the theatre, at 9-30 p.m., the whole audience rose and remained standing until Lord and Lady Harris had taken their seats, when the performance of the "Sangheen Bakavli" commenced. At its conclusion at midnight, Mr. Cursetjee M. Ballivalla, the proprietor of the company, appeared before the curtain and thanked their Excellencies for their presence and their kind encouragement in promoting the interests of a deserving charity. Mr. Ballivalla's little speech electrified the audience, who cheered it to the echo. A well-dressed Parsee then appeared before their Excellencies with a big tray containing unusually large garlands and bouquets of flowers, which he presented to them together with two artistic flower-baskets filled with fresh flowers, which were graciously accepted. As their Excellencies prepared to leave the theatre, the whole audience rose again and remained standing; and their Excellencies left amidst thunders of cheers.

With regard to the proposed telegraph line along the whole length of the African continent, matters are proceeding very satisfactorily, writes the *Westminster Gazette*. There is no intention of beginning the line at both ends. The idea is to work from the south northwards. The wire is, of course, already at Fort Salisbury, and no difficulty is anticipated till Uganda is reached. The general opinion in Egypt at the present time is said to be that that country will have to occupy a considerable portion of the Soudan—at least as far as Dongola—before long. This is held by many to be necessary not only for the future peace of Egypt, but also for the success of the irrigation schemes. Should this be done, it will, of course, be all in the British South Africa Company's favour for the farther south that civilisation is pushed the less difficulty there will be in the construction of the telegraph. As already indicated, however, the troubles of the Company will begin only when they reach the territory to the north of Uganda and attempt to cross the comparatively narrow strip of territory which intervenes between that country and the point occupied to the north of Egypt. But even if this strip of savagery cannot at present be crossed there is always the alternative that the Company can cut out to sea and continue the cable up the coast. In that case the distance would still be shorter than covered by the present cable by some thousands of miles. The Zambesi will be the point aimed at from Fort Salisbury, and thence the line will be carried on to Blantyre.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WITH the 6-inch Q.F. British gun and the 15 c.m French, comparison cannot well be made, owing to the difference in weight of their shot, but considering the respective energies, the British gun shows a slight superiority. But neither country is standing still, and in later experiments, both English and French firms have deduced remarkable results which are useful from a scientific point of view, and tend to show that very high velocities can be obtained if length of gun be no hindrance. As yet it does not appear that the Canet gun has been widely taken up; three Chilian vessels are armed with them, but the fast cruiser just ordered by that Government from Elswick is to be armed by the guns of that firm. The French Government have ordered fifty guns from M. Canet, so we shall, no doubt, hear of results obtained under service conditions, such as our guns have been subjected to. In comparing our naval strength with that of other countries, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," it appears to us that sufficient credit is seldom given for the advantage we at present possess in the shape of the heavier quick-firing guns, of which very large numbers have already been supplied to the fleet.

Major-General Herbert has presented his annual report to the Dominion Parliament on the Militia Force of Canada, of which he is Commander-in-Chief. The report states that there has been an improvement in certain directions based on the recommendations submitted by the commandant of the force last year, but that there is still considerable room for further improvements. "Canada," says the General, "has not received full value for the money expended on the training of her militia. There is an entire lack of system in the issue of clothing and marching equipment. The last uniforms are worn out with age, and the new ones are of the worst possible quality. The new saddlery will not stand twelve days' ordinary usage, while the leather of the military boots is of the consistency of paper." The report advocates the abolition of the Snider rifle and the substitution of a modern weapon. The military storehouses, it is further stated, are filled with worthless equipment, obsolete stores, and condemned utensils. An entire reorganisation of the service from the staff downwards is urged. "Unless such a reorganisation is carried out," the report concludes, "Canada will remain in a condition of military impotence." General Herbert's criticisms have not been favourably received in military circles in Canada.

A correspondent of the "London and China Telegraph," writing from Tchang, states that the pluck of the local customs staff, the prompt action of the officers and men of the Esk gunboat, and the fortunate 'shutting down of the darkness,' combined, were the three things that prevented the riots at that place in December last being more disastrous than those of September 1891. Lieutenant-Commander Ravenhill had to land with his bluejackets and marines and wade waist-deep through fifty yards of water on a sandbank, over which the gunboat's cutter could not pass. They managed to get ashore with their powder dry, and the search-light of the Esk assisted the landing party considerably in their climb up the steep river bank. The promptness of the officers and men of the gunboat has won for them the highest commendation and praise from the European community at Tchang, as but for their presence the affair would most certainly have been much more serious than it was.

The French Minister of Marine has recently given an order to the Societe des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, Havre, for the construction of the armoured cruiser "La Pothuau." The vessel, which is the last provided for in the 1892 programme, will be 370 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 21 feet 3 inches deep. The vessel will be fitted with two sets of triple-expansion engines driving twin screws. Under forced draught, the horse-power of the engines is to be not less than 10,000, and a speed of 18 knots with natural draught is to be attained. The armament will comprise two 19 c. m. guns, ten 14 c.m. guns, sixteen 47 m.m. guns, eight 37 m.m. guns, and five torpedo tubes.

Up to the present, says the "Electrician," we have not felt able to advocate the general use of electric motors in place of hydraulic gear or auxiliary steam-engines on board ship; but the effect of the recent frost on the "Benbow" discloses a weak point in hydraulic machinery which has no parallel in electrical work. The gear of the heavy guns has been not only disabled, but has suffered such serious injury that it has been found necessary to take the greater portion of it to pieces and to forward it to the manufacturers for reconstruction and repair.

According to Dr. Blair's list the total strength of the Cameron Highlanders in 1891-92 was 742, made up as follows:—589 Scotsmen, 140 Englishmen, and 13 Irishmen. Of the 589 Scots some 300 bore distinctive Highland names, among them being twenty-seven Camerons, forty Macdonalds, twenty-three MacKenzies, nineteen Mackintoshes, eighteen Campbells, seventeen Frasers, sixteen Rosses, fourteen Robertsons, thirteen Gordons, twelve Macleods twelve Stewarts, and ten Macleans. That is, 221 distinctive Highland names in addition to close upon 100 others from clans that provided less than ten men each. It will thus be seen that the composition of the Cameron Highlanders when in Scotland last year bore very favourable comparison with that of all the other Highland regiments. But people unacquainted with the history of the regiment will probably say that twenty-seven Camerons is a poor show for the Cameron Highlanders. In point of fact, however, the 79th was never a clan regiment to the same extent and in the same sense that other Highland regiments like the 72nd and 78th were. When the corps was originally raised the Cameron chief of the day gave no assistance whatever to its founder—the famous Alan of Erracht. On the contrary, he frowned upon his namesake, and although Lochaber was the recruiting head-quarters of the regiment, most of the men who originally composed it were drawn from places as far off as Mull and Morven and the widely-spread Macdonald and Mackintosh countries. This attitude of the chief accounts for the Erracht tartan—a Macdonald ground with the Lochiel stripe—having been invented by Colonel Alan's mother, herself a Keppoch Macdonald, and adopted, instead of the Lochiel, as the tartan of the regiment. Of the original twenty-six officers only four, including Erracht himself, bore the name of Cameron, and these, with one exception, were members of his own family. But amongst them there were no fewer than six Macleans and three Campbells.

Of the 776 officers and men who were Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and of whom only 260 left the field unwounded, only sixteen, of whom six were officers, belonged to the Cameron clan. On a monument in Gibraltar, on which are recorded the names of twenty-eight men who died while the regiment was stationed there, from 1840 to 1848, there is not a single Cameron; and the same is true of a tablet erected in the Scottish Presbyterian Church, Quebec, to the memory of twenty-four men who died in Canada between 1848 and 1851. And, more extraordinary still, there is not a solitary Cameron among the forty-one officers and men who for services rendered in the Crimean campaign received the Order of the Legion of Honour, the Medjidie, the Sardinian medal, the French war medal, and the medal for distinguished conduct in the field, with a gratuity. Even among the sixty men killed and wounded at the storming of Tel-el-Kebir the only member of the clan was Donald Cameron, who fell while scaling the ramparts on that glorious occasion. It was almost the same at Kosheh and at Ginis, where among thirty-five killed and wounded, only one man, Lieutenant W. G. Cameron, bore the clan name.

Along with every other patriotic Highlander, writes a home paper, we regret that in recent years London and other city slums should have been so largely drawn upon for "Highland" recruits. But really what else can be expected when the miserable manner in which the British soldier is paid is considered. The present rate of 1s. per day was fixed about two centuries ago when agricultural and other labourers only received 8d. to 9d. a day. The latter now receive from 18s. to £1 a week, while the soldier's pay has been practically unchanged for 200 years. And this at the same that we have thousands of experienced and capable officers driven into premature retirement, to make room for raw youngsters who flock in increasing numbers to the inferior ranks. Soldiers like General Cluny Macpherson are forced in the prime of life to retire on half-pay, in order that some of the feather-bed lieutenants who now enter the army, and who scarcely know the difference between powder and dynamite, or a sword and a bayonet, may find speedy promotion. When the soldier who has in many respects to sacrifice his liberty, is paid at the same rate as an ordinary labourer, there will be no need to go to the back slums of Whitechapel, or of any other English or Scottish town, to get as many good native recruits for our Highland regiments as may be required, especially if they are again officered, as of yore, by their own natural leaders.

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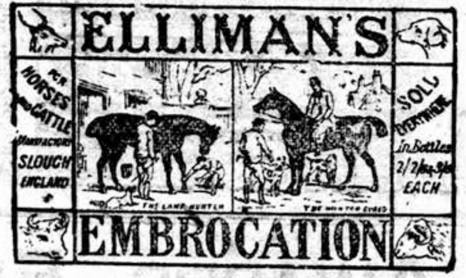

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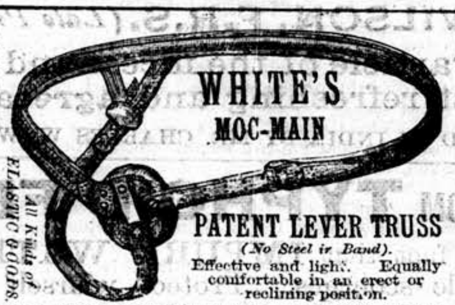

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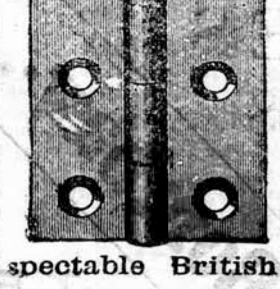

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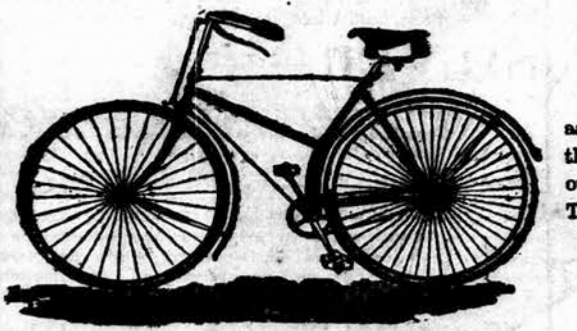

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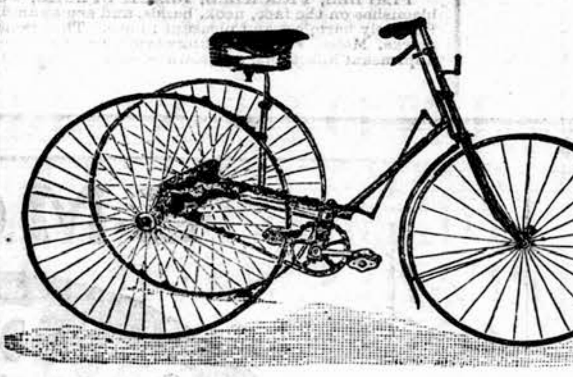

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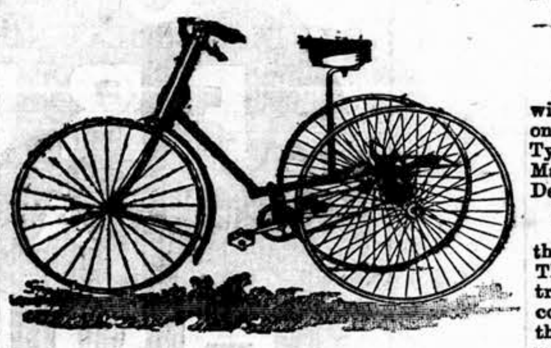

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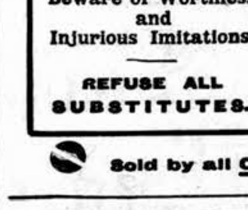

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In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

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